

LIVING ON THE EDGE OF TOMORROW

First draft of a pictorial history of Drake
University through its first 100 years

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John Henry Newman wrote of the University of Dublin:

"A university is a place where inquiry is pushed forward, and discoveries verified and perfected, and rashness rendered innocuous, and error exposed, by the collision of mind with mind, and knowledge with knowledge."

"This University had been designed upon a broad, liberal and modern basis. The articles of incorporation provide that all departments and immunities ~~shall~~ ^{shall} be opened to all without distinction of sex, religion, or race. In its management and influence it will aim at being Christian without being sectarian."

--the founders of Drake University, 1881

Before 1850

- 1820 James Monroe is almost unanimously elected to a second term as President of the United States.
- 1833 Oberlin College in Ohio becomes the first co-educational institution of higher learning in America.
- 1836 First enduring college of Disciples of Christ is established in Georgetown, Kentucky. It continues today as Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky.
- Davy Crockett and Jim Bowie are killed in hand-to-hand combat at the Battle of the Alamo.
- 1838 Iowa becomes a territory; Robert Lucas appointed governor.
- 1840 Coal mining begins in Iowa. By 1890, at least 20 coal mines are operating within or near the city of Des Moines.
- Jan., 1846 Polk County is established and named for President James K. Polk.
- Dec. 28, 1846 Iowa is admitted to the Union.

1850 - 1859

Franklin Pierce is elected the nation's 14th president, and James Buchanan becomes the 15th man to head the nation. The New York Daily Times, later the New York Times, is founded as a Whig Republican newspaper. The American Women's Educational Association is organized in New York City to further public interest in the liberal education of women. Henry David Thoreau publishes Walden, or Life in the Woods. John Brown is captured after his raid on Harpers Ferry.

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| 1850 | Population of Des Moines reaches 502. |
| 1856 | Iowa churches decide they should sponsor a Christian college. |
| April 21, 1856 | The first bridge across the Mississippi River between Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Illinois, is completed and open to railroad traffic. |
| 1857 | Charter is granted, grounds and funds are secured for Oskaloosa College. |
| Feb. 16, 1857 | Fort Des Moines formally becomes City of Des Moines. City government includes mayor and council (aldermen). |

1860 - 1869

The first run of the Pony Express is made from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento, California. Abraham Lincoln is elected president and less than two months later South Carolina secedes from the Union. Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes "Self-Reliance." President Lincoln is assassinated. Jefferson Davis is arrested and the Civil War ends. President Johnson is impeached and acquitted by the Senate. Ulysses S. Grant is elected president. The first transcontinental railroad is completed with the driving of a golden spike at Promontary Point, Utah. Thomas Edison patents his first major invention, an "electronic voice recorder."

1860

The Disciples of Christ church spreads throughout much of the Middle West, reaching across the Mississippi River into Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa.

Sept., 1861

George Thomas Carpenter moves to Oskaloosa with his brother where they establish an independent primary school at Oskaloosa College. In 1862 a preparatory school is added. In 1863 the primary school becomes a college.

1865

Iowa has a population of approximately 250,000.

1867-1868 First building is finally completed on the
 campus of Oskaloosa College.

1870 - 1879

President Grant is re-elected to a second term. The collapse of Jay Cooke and Company, a large banking house, precipitates the "Panic of 1873" and the ensuing three-year depression during which more than 10,000 businesses fail. The first major baseball league is formed in New York, and the first Kentucky Derby is run at Churchill Downs, Kentucky. Alexander Graham Bell receives a patent for the first telephone. General George Custer is killed and his army defeated at the Battle of Little Bighorn. After much dispute, Rutherford B. Hayes is declared winner of the 19th presidential election. The American Bar Association is formed in Saratoga, New York. Thomas Edison is granted a patent for his incandescent electric lamp. James A. Garfield is elected president.

July 21, 18⁷³ Frank and Jesse James stage Iowa's first train
 robbery near Adair.

Aug., 1877 Storm causes train wreck near Altoona which
 includes P. T. Barnum's show car -- a total loss.

1879 Iowa State Fair moves to Des Moines.

Jan. 25, 1879 George A. Jewett, a substantial supporter of Oskaloosa College, recommends removal of the college to Des Moines.

1880 - 1889

The American Association of Red Cross is founded by Clara Barton. President Garfield is shot and dies two months later. Vice President Chester A. Arthur assumes the presidency. Jesse James, 36, head of a band of bank and railroad bandits, is killed by a member of his own gang in St. Joseph, Missouri. Buffalo Bill (William F. Cody) opens his "Wild West" series of shows in Omaha, Nebraska. Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is published. Grover Cleveland is elected the first Democratic president in nearly 25 years. The Statue of Liberty, a gift from France, arrives in New York City. The Interstate Commerce Act, the first Federal measure regulating big business, is passed by Congress. Benjamin Harrison is elected president. The Johnstown Flood causes 2,200 deaths and damages of \$10 million.

1880 Population of Des Moines reaches 22,408.

Oct., 1880 Professors Bottenfield, Macy and Shepperd resign from Oskaloosa College because they are refused salaries more than \$300 a year.

Feb. 24, 1881 General Francis Marion Drake gives \$20,000 to build Drake University.

March 20, 1881 President Carpenter reputedly climbs an elm to survey the countryside northwest of Des Moines.

April 12, 1881
May 7, 1881

A site is thus chosen for Drake University.
University Land Company is organized.
Articles of incorporation are filed for Drake University. The University is composed of the Literary and Art Department (College of Liberal

June 28, 1881
Summer, 1881

Arts) and the Iowa College of Law.
First meeting of the Board of Trustees.
Students' Home is hastily built.

Sept. 20, 1881 First registration for 77 students.

May, 1882 First annual commencement of Drake University.
By the close of the first year, enrollment reaches 270.

June, 1882

First campus publication, the Drake Index, is issued under faculty guidance. It lasts only two years. First graduate is James E. Denton, Bible Department.

1883

University Place becomes an incorporated town. It lost its identity when the city limits were extended in 1890.

Sept., 1883

The Drake administration building, later called Old Main, is dedicated with a service in the chapel. Its cost is estimated at \$²30,000.

Sept., 1883
(cont.)

Iowa Medical College (Eclectic) signs a contract to operate as an affiliate of Drake. This contract is terminated on March 15, 1887, at which time the College of Physicians and Surgeons signs a contract of affiliation with the University.

Nov., 1884

The Drake Delphic, a literary magazine, is published. It becomes a newspaper in 1903.

May, 1885

First Skip Day, called Flunk Day, begins a tradition at Drake. First intercollegiate baseball game. Drake beats Simpson, 11 to 7.

May, 1886

The first Drake University alumni banquet is held.

Fall, 1886

Latin is no longer required for graduation from the Literary and Art Department.

~~1887~~

~~Campus town consists of two groceries, two meat markets, a bakery, a millinery shop, a drugstore, a bookstore, and a shoe store.~~

May 15, 1888

Belva Ann Lockwood, woman attorney and first woman to argue a case before the U.S. Supreme Court, becomes the first woman to run for President when she is nominated by the Equal Rights Party at its national convention in Des Moines.

Fall, 1888	The Bible College is added. Drake annexes Callanan College for Women at 12th Street and Pleasant Avenue, the forerunner of Drake's College of Education. This inclusion transforms Drake into a full university with five separate colleges and a residual school. Other colleges that share the year 1888 as the date of origin are the Bible College (Divinity School) and College of Fine Arts.
Spring, 1889	Electric line reaches University Place.
Sept., 1889	Cornerstone is laid for University Place Christian Chapel at 25th Street and University Avenue.
1889	Barton O. Aylesworth is made President of the University.

1890 - 1899

After surrendering, more than 200 Sioux Indians (mostly women and children) are slaughtered by the U.S. Cavalry at Wounded Knee -- this is the last major Indian "outbreak." Basketball is invented. Grover Cleveland is again elected president, the only president whose terms of office are separated and who therefore is counted twice in the roll of presidents. A nationwide financial panic makes fund-raising difficult, and the deepening depression becomes world-wide, wiping out prosperity in all sections of the economy. The first professional football game

is played, and the Olympic games are revived after 1,500 years. The X-ray is discovered by Wilhelm Roentgen. William McKinley becomes president. The sinking of the battleship Maine leads to the Spanish-American War.

- 1890 Population of Des Moines is 50,093. Boundaries of the city are expanded to include 55.1 square miles, or 35,264 acres. North Des Moines is annexed. University Place is incorporated into the city. First annual published under the title of The Ekard.
Work begins on Science Hall.
- Dec., 1890 Noted explorer Henry M. Stanley lectures in Des Moines, recounting his African adventures.
- 1891 First Drake track meet.
- 1892 College of Oratory is added offering a two-year course with the B.O. degree (bachelor of oratory).
- Aug. 5, 1892 Chancellor Carpenter dies. President Aylesworth becomes chief administrator of the University.
- 1893 Drake's football team enters intercollegiate competition.
- May, 1893 Science Hall, renamed Sage Hall in 1913, is completed. This building is razed in 1949.
- Aug. 16, 1893 Valley Junction is incorporated. The town develops as a railroad community serving the Rock Island line.

1894

Students' Home is razed.

Blue and white are ^(spontaneously) selected as school colors;

they are officially recognized in 1897.

May, 1894

~~Physical education classes begin at Drake; women are assessed a fee of \$1, men a fee of \$1.50.~~
About 1,000 unemployed men called "Kelly's Army"

Preach Des Moines on their march to Washington,

D.C. Building 15 flatboats, they continue downstream on the Des Moines River.

1895

City services become available to the residents of University Place and sewers are extended onto the campus grounds.

1896

Second annual Cap and is issued.
Enrollment passes the 1,000 mark at Drake.

Francis Marion Drake is elected to a two-year term as Governor of Iowa.

April 15, 1897

President Aylesworth resigns to become pastor of the Central Christian Church in Denver. ^(William) Bayard Craig becomes Chancellor.

June 9, 1898

The senior class of the College of Letters and Science dedicate a large boulder to the memory of Chancellor Carpenter. It is placed at the foot of Chancellor's Elm.

1900 - 1909

The Spanish-American War turns America away from isolationism and establishes the nation as a world power. As the 20th Century opens, the U.S. enjoys a period of general prosperity and

public complacency, growing industrialism and significant social change. William McKinley is re-elected president and is assassinated six months after his inauguration. Vice President Theodore Roosevelt assumes the presidency. Orville Wright becomes the first man to fly a heavier-than-air machine. Henry Ford organizes the Ford Motor Co. President Theodore Roosevelt is re-elected. The Russian revolution is crushed by Csar Nicholas II. The most damaging earthquake in U.S. history to date, followed by fire, destroys much of San Francisco. President Roosevelt becomes the first American to win a Nobel Prize. William Howard Taft is elected president. Admiral Robert E. Peary leads the first expedition to reach the North Pole.

1900 Des Moines College of Dental Surgery is affiliated with Drake.

The Auditorium is completed on the north side of Old Main.

1901 *Oskaloosa College liquidates its assets.*
Iowa Methodist Hospital opens.

A new position, the dean of women, is created and Mary Carpenter, daughter of the late Chancellor, fills the job.

March, 1902 First issue of The Quax published.
Spring, 1902 *The Iowa College of Law consolidates with the University.*
The School of Oratory, once the College of Oratory, is discontinued.

- July 1, 1902 The Des Moines Register and Leader is formed by the merger of two papers under editor Harvey Ingham.
- Aug. 15, 1902 Chancellor Craig is granted a year's leave of absence in order to reconsider his resignation.
- Sept., 1902 Hill McClelland Bell begins duties as President and Acting Chancellor of Drake University.
- Oct., 1902 Successful Farming begins publication.
- Early, 1903 The Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons (Drake Medical College) agrees to relinquish all its equipment and income and to submit all faculty appointments and other responsibilities to the University. *The College of Pharmacy also accepts closer University ties.*
 The Drake, a literary magazine, begins publishing eight times a year. It ceases publication in April, 1906.
- April 22, 1903 Howard Hall, home of the Conservatory of Music, is built.
- Nov. 20, 1903 General Drake dies in his home in Centerville, Iowa. His gifts to the University total more than \$232,076.
- 1904 The Medical Building is completed at 405 Center Street.
 Tuition at Drake is \$19 for the fall quarter, \$18 for the winter, and \$17 for the spring.

- Fall, 1904 An elementary school opens at Drake as a vehicle for practicing teachers. In 1907 the school is eliminated when student teachers are allowed to teach in the Des Moines school system.
- Oct. 11, 1904 Dedication of Drake's first stadium, known as Haskin's Field.
- Nov. 15, 1904 Cole Hall is dedicated and houses the Law College.
- 1905 President Bell is appointed a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.
- 1905 Office of the Registrar is created.
- Sept. 28, 1905 Cornerstone is laid for Memorial Hall, home of the Bible College.
- 1906 Des Moines College of Dentistry is discontinued.
- 1907 A central heating plant is built at the University and connected by steam pipes with the five buildings it is designed to serve. This facility is razed in 1979.
- 1908 The Evening Tribune produces its first issue -- the paper is bought by the Register and Leader in 1908.
- June 12, 1907 In order to receive money from the Carnegie Foundation, Drake University severs formal ties with the Disciples of Christ church.

- 1908 The School of Education is renamed the College of Education.
- Feb., 1908 Drake joins the Missouri Valley Conference. John L. Griffith is new coach and teams begin to be known as the "Bulldogs."
- June 16, 1908 Carnegie Library is dedicated.
- Dec., 1908 The Keokuk Medical College merges with the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Drake. With the Medical College comes the Keokuk College of Dentistry which moves into the quarters vacated by the Des Moines College of Dentistry in 1906.
- 1909 The Board of Trustees gives its approval for the establishment of fraternities and sororities as long as they are called social clubs.
- Conservatory of Music is reorganized as the College of Fine Arts.

1910 - 1919

The Boy Scouts of America and the Camp Fire Girls organizations are founded. The United States becomes a nation of 48 states with the statehoods of New Mexico and Arizona in 1912. The British liner Titanic sinks on her maiden voyage taking the lives of more than 1,500 persons, many of them Americans. Woodrow Wilson is elected the 28th president. The Constitution's 16th Amendment becomes effective, giving Congress the power to levy and collect

income taxes. World War I begins in Europe; the U.S. proclaims neutrality. The Panama Canal informally opens to traffic. President Wilson is re-elected for a second term. The U.S. enters World War I by declaring war on Germany and later Austria-Hungary. The League of Nations is created after the surrender of Germany, but the U.S. refuses to join. The 18th Amendment, establishing prohibition, is ratified.

- Jan. 31, 1910 Formal opening of Alumni Gymnasium, later known as Women's Gym. Interest in basketball begins to increase. The building is razed in 1975.
- April 23, 1910 First Drake Relays is held in a blizzard.
- Spring, 1911 First spring festival is held in the Stadium.
The Drake Hymn is written by Emma J. Scott and Clifford Bloom.
- 1912 Drake shifts from the quarter to the semester system. Except for a brief return to the quarter system at the end of World War I, the semester plan has not been interrupted since.
- 1913 Drake is recognized by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
- Jan. 18, 1914 The American Medical Association reduces the Drake Medical College to second rank in its classification, primarily because of inadequate hospital service. In June the Medical and Dental Colleges are discontinued.

- 1914 School of Education is reorganized as the College of Education.
- 1917 The Drake University Foundation is established.
Camp Dodge is established. Over 100,000 Iowans train here for World War I.
- April 16, 1918 President Bell resigns ~~giving health as the reason for his decision.~~
- Sept. 1, 1918 Arthur Holmes assumes responsibilities as President of Drake University.
A department of physical education is established.
- Oct. 1919 The School of Commerce, Finance and Journalism is organized, based on the department of Commerce and Finance which had been created in the College of Liberal Arts in 1915.

1920 - 1929

The 19th Amendment is ratified, giving women the right to vote in national elections, regardless of state laws. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti are convicted of murder in the slaying of two men in a Massachusetts shoe factory. Warren G. Harding is elected president. The first national radio service begins when station KDKA in East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, broadcasts the presidential election results. Mussolini rises to power in Italy. J. Edgar Hoover is appointed head of the FBI. By act of Congress, all native-born American Indians are made citizens of the U.S.

President Coolidge is re-elected to his first full term. John T. Scopes is found guilty of teaching evolution in the famous Tennessee "Monkey Trial." Mickey Mouse is created by Walt Disney. The first motion picture with a synchronized musical score opens at the Warner Theater in New York City. Charles A. Lindberg makes the first flight across the Atlantic in a single engine monoplane. Babe Ruth hits a record 60th home run at Yankee Stadium in New York City. Herbert Hoover is elected president, the only Iowan to occupy the White House. Seven are killed in Chicago's St. Valentine's Day massacre. The stock market crash on Oct. 29, 1929 begins the Great American Depression.

1920

Des Moines passes 100,000 population.

The city of Des Moines provides a site and an observatory in Waveland Park in grateful recognition of the generous services of Professor Morehouse.

Edwin T. Meredith is appointed Secretary of Agriculture by President Woodrow Wilson.

Drake enrollment exceeds 2,000.

Feb., 1920

Craig House opens at 27th Street and University

Avenue as a community center for young women.
Mary Carpenter Craig, widow of the late Chancellor, →
Fraternities and sororities are officially recognized on campus as local chapters of national organizations.

- June, 1920 A permanent Des Moines Alumnae Association is organized.
- Sept., 1921 Drake's tuition is increased to \$180 a year.
- May 30, 1922 The Board of Trustees gives President Holmes technical leave with pay for a year.
- Sept. 15, 1922 Professor Daniel Walter Morehouse is made sixth administrative head of Drake University.
- May, 1923 Gamma Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa is installed on the Drake campus. The College of Law is renamed the Law School. The School of Commerce, Finance and Journalism becomes the College of Commerce and Finance.
- Summer, 1923 The department of home economics in the College of Education is discontinued.
- 1924 First issue of Better Homes and Gardens appears -- the name is changed from Fruit, Garden and Home which began publishing in July, 1922.
- Sept., 1924 First annual Tradition Day.
- 1925 The "Drake Alma Mater Hymn", words by Emma Scott and music by Clifford Bloom, ^{is} published.
- Oct. 10, 1925 The new stadium and fieldhouse opens.
- 1926 The department of journalism is moved to the College of Liberal Arts from the College of Commerce and Finance.
- Cornerstone is laid for the University Church of Christ, replacing the chapel at 25th Street and University Avenue.

April, 1926	Traffic lights installed in Des Moines.
Jan., 1927	Dedication of the Drake Field House.
1928	The Graduate Council is created, and Graduate Division established.
1929	Drake's endowment passes the \$1 million mark.

1930 - 1939

"The Star Spangled Banner" is officially adopted as the U.S. national anthem. Charles Lindbergh, Jr., is kidnapped and found dead. Franklin D. Roosevelt is elected president, but by the time he is inaugurated, almost one-third of the labor force is unemployed and many who have jobs are working for as little as 10 cents an hour. Malnutrition is a fact of life in every part of the country and starvation even appears. Adolph Hitler assumes the chancellorship of Germany. The United States and the Soviet Union establish full diplomatic relations. Prohibition is repealed. Notorious bank robbers Clyde Barrow, 28, and Bonnie Parker, 23, are gunned down by police on a road in Louisiana. The Social Security Act becomes law. President Roosevelt is re-elected. The German dirigible "Hindenburg" explodes as it is landing at Lakehurst, New Jersey. Amelia Earhart vanishes on an around-the-world flight with a companion soon after their plane, a Lockheed, leaves New Guinea. A radio adaptation of H.G. Wells' "War of the Worlds," about an invasion from Mars, is narrated by Orson Welles so compellingly that thousands of frantic listeners call the station, the police and the newspapers in a state of hysteria. Pan American Airways introduces the first regular passenger service between the U.S. and Europe.

- 1930 Population of Des Moines reaches 142,550.
- Nov. 10, 1931 Drake's long-awaited dormitory -- Morehouse
Residence Hall -- opens for occupancy.
- April 24, 1932 Chaplain Medbury collapses and dies following
a Sunday morning church service.
- Fall, 1933 *Three hundred and fifty students lose social privileges for*
Fall, 1934 Carl Weeks gives his residence, Salisbury House,
to the University for use as the home of the
Fine Arts College.
- 1935 *Drake Bulldogs win the Missouri Valley basketball title. Coach →*
1936 Creation of the Graduate Division.
- 1937 *The Des Moines Symphony is formed at Drake by →*
Feb. 7, 1937 First issue of LOOK magazine.
- May, 1937 Ground is broken for Cowles Library.
- Fall, 1937 A carillon is given to the University and to the
University Church.
- 1938 ~~Drake - Des Moines Symphony Orchestra is founded.~~
Opening of Cowles Library.
- Sept., 1939 The Des Moines College of Pharmacy is moved to
campus, becoming part of the University.

1940 - 1949

President Roosevelt is re-elected, the first third term president in the nation's history. Japan attacks Pearl Harbor and war is declared with Japan, marking U.S. entry into World War II. War with Germany and Italy is declared three days later. Rationing of food, gasoline and essential materials begins. The first nuclear chain reaction is created at the University of Chicago. Franklin Roosevelt, in an unprecedented fourth Presidential campaign victory,

→ one semester following an unauthorized Flunk Day after a homecoming victory over Iowa State College.

→ Bill Williams again leads them to victory in 1936 and 1937.

→ Professor Frank Noyes. In the early years, the orchestra is known as the Drake-Des Moines Symphony and is under the aegis of the University. In 1959 it becomes the Des Moines Symphony.

defeats Thomas Dewey. After Roosevelt's death, Harry S. Truman assumes the Presidency. Almost three months to the day after Germany surrenders, the atomic bomb is dropped on Japan. A few days later, World War II is over. The Voice of America begins broadcasting to persons in Soviet-dominated areas. Harry S. Truman returns to the White House, this time as an elected president. Twelve nations, including the U.S., sign a pact in Washington, D.C., establishing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The United Nations Charter is ratified by the U.S. Senate.

- 1940 Population of Des Moines totals 159,819.
The George A. Jewett Student Union opens. One
"Skip Day" a year is authorized as legal. Enrollment reaches 2,500.
- Jan. 21, 1941 President Morehouse dies.
- Sept., 1941 The Des Moines College of Law is purchased by
Drake.
- Oct. 17, 1941 Henry Gadd Harmon is formally inaugurated as
president of Drake.
- Dec., 31, 1941 Heaviest snowfall in a 24-hour period celebrates
New Year's Eve in Des Moines -- a total of 17.7
inches.
- 1942 Old Main is remodeled.
- Sept., 1943 The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps ~~take classes on~~
~~Air Corps Training Crew~~ ^{and the Army} units are established
~~on campus.~~
on campus.

- 1944 *A \$10 million expansion campaign is begun; \$2 million is raised the first year.*
The University President moves to a new home --
227 - 37th Street.
- Fall, 1945 *The Bulldogs capture the NCAA cross-country crown →*
Trailers are secured from the Federal Housing
Authority and a substantial village of 178 units
appears on the west edge of campus. This village
disappears in 1954.
- Oct., 1945 The campus is expanded from 10 1/2 acres to 34.3
acres -- more than three times its original size.
- 1946 Several "temporary" buildings are built to accomo-
date the postwar boom in enrollment. They are
named New York, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri,
and Indiana Halls.
- Summer, 1946 The Community College is formed. The name is
later changed to University College, then to the
College for Continuing Education.
The new wing on Women's Dormitory (Morehouse) is
completed, doubling its capacity.
- Dec., 1946 Drake purchases property of the Home for the Aged
and land on the north end of campus is released
for use by the University.
- Feb., 1947*
1947 *First Bulldog Tales production.*
Enrollment passes 5,000.
- 1948 The Des Moines Art Center opens in Greenwood Park.
The Drake Bible College, which became the graduate →
- 1949 Harvey Ingham Hall and Fred W. Fitch Hall, designed
by Eliel and Eero Saarinen, are completed and
ready for use.

→ winning again in 1945 and 1946.

→ Seminary in 1946, is granted associate membership in the American Association of Theological Schools.

Drake faculty and staff number 410.

Drake acquires full ownership of the Drake Stadium and Fieldhouse.

With the recognition of the Commerce College by the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business, every college in the University is accredited by its own accrediting agency.

1950 - 1959

The great "Brink's" robbery in Boston nets \$2,775,395. U.S. troops enter the Korean War. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are sentenced to death in Federal Court after being convicted of conspiring to steal atomic secrets. The Atomic Energy Commission is authorized to produce the H-bomb. Dwight D. Eisenhower is elected president. Six months after taking office he fulfills his campaign promise to end the Korean conflict. Josef Stalin dies. The Supreme Court declares racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional. The U.S. Senate votes, 67 to 22, to censure Senator Joseph McCarthy as a result of his techniques in investigating subversive activities. President Eisenhower is re-elected and signs the first civil rights bill in 87 years. The Soviet Union launches Sputnik I, the first man-made orbiting satellite. The first atomic power plant in the U.S., at Shippingport, Pennsylvania, begins to produce electric power. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is established. After Alaska and Hawaii join the Union, a new 50-star U.S. flag is designed, becoming official on July 4, 1960.

Fidel Castro overthrows the government of Cuba. Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev visits the U.S.

1950 Drake men are called to fight in the Korean War.
The College of Commerce and Finance is renamed the College of Business Administration.
Population of Des Moines totals 177,965.

Feb., 1950 WOI-TV becomes the first television station to serve Des Moines.

1951 *Enrollment at Drake is 5,000.*
The Reserve Officers' Training Corps is established on campus.

Dec., 1951 *Residence Hall campaign passes \$1,100,000 mark.*
Due to the Johnny Bright incident, the Athletic Council ends Drake's affiliation with the Missouri Valley Conference. They re-enter the Valley in 1957, but do not resume conference football until 1971.
~~the fall of 1971.~~

Fall, 1952 *(is completed; Hubbell Dining Hall)*
Carpenter Residence Hall begins service after Christmas vacation and Stalnaker Residence opens in Jan., 1953.

Construction begins on Veterans Memorial Auditorium; completed in 1955.

1953 Crawford Hall is added to complete the women's quadrangle residence area.

The Bible College is renamed the Divinity School.

Dec., 1953

Drake sells Salisbury House to the Iowa State
Education Association for \$100,000 to be used as
state headquarters for the Association and be
maintained as a public facility.

April, 1954

KRM-TV is operational.

1955

Drake School received the 1955 Riverbend
Award presented by the American Association of
Schools.

→ April, 1951 Forgetting they were the hosts, the
Drake team starred in their own
Relays winning three first place awards.

Drake School is changed to the Divinity
School.

Doran E. Scott Meditation Chapel is completed.

Several Bird-infested tennis courts are built at
the west end of campus.

KRM-TV begins broadcasting. It is the only
station having no commercial spots.
Horriote Residence Hall is completed and houses
the male students. Eventually, this dormitory
houses women students, and today is a co-ed
housing hall.

World War Plaza, now Marie Ray Walk, opens in
northwest corner.

Two residence halls are added to the Drake
Student Center.

Social Science Building is completed with
Drake and Jones.

Dec., 1953

Drake sells Salisbury House to the Iowa State Education Association for \$200,000 to be used as state headquarters for the Association and be maintained as a public facility.

April, 1954

WHO-TV is operational.

1955

Eero Saarinen receives the 1955 First Honor Award presented by the American Institute of Architects in recognition for his work on the Drake dormitories and dining hall.

Medbury Hall is completed and houses the Bible College, whose name is changed to the Divinity School.

Oreon E. Scott Meditation Chapel is completed.

May, 1955

Several hard-surfaced tennis courts are built at the west end of campus.

July, 1955

Fall, 1957

Sept., 1958

KRNT-TV begins broadcasting. It is now KCCI-TV. After having no name for several years, the Herriott Residence Hall is completed and houses 200 male students. Eventually, this dormitory houses women students, and today is a co-ed housing unit.

1959

Merle Hay Plaza, now Merle Hay Mall, opens in northwest Des Moines.

Two residence wings are added to the Jewett Student Union.

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev visits Des Moines and Iowa.

Summer, 1953 Last polio epidemic occurs in Des Moines.

1955 - 1956

John F. Kennedy is elected president in the closest election since 1860. At 43, Kennedy is the youngest man ever elected president and the first Roman Catholic to win the office. Alan B. Shepard is the first U.S. astronaut in space. The "Bay of Pigs" invasion of Cuba fails. Marilyn Monroe, 36, the nation's foremost sex symbol, dies of an overdose of sleeping pills in Hollywood. The Berlin Wall is built by East Germany. The U.S. quarter dollar coin is removed from circulation. The Supreme Court is divided 5-4 in *Baker v. Carr*, the 200 percent tariff on Washington, D.C., and Mayor Dr. Martin Luther King give his famous "I have a dream" speech. President Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas and Vice President Johnson is sworn in.

- 1956 Minnesota Hall across from Carnegie Library is remodeled into a faculty lounge.
- Drake Bulldog is christened "Spike" at Homecoming game.

Summer, 1959 Last polio epidemic occurs in Des Moines.

1960 - 1969

John F. Kennedy is elected president in the closest election since 1884. At 43, Kennedy is the youngest man ever elected president and the first Roman Catholic to win the office. Alan B. Shepard is the first U.S. astronaut in space. The "Bay of Pigs" invasion of Cuba fails. Marilyn Monroe, 36, the nation's foremost sex symbol, dies of an overdose of sleeping pills in Hollywood. The Berlin Wall is built by East Germany. The U.S. quarantines Cuba to remove missile bases. To demonstrate their demand for racial equality, 200,000 persons march on Washington, D.C., and hear Dr. Martin Luther King give his famous "I have a dream" speech. President Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas and Vice President Lyndon Johnson assumes the presidency. An earthquake one and a half times more violent than the 1906 San Francisco quake hits Alaska and sets off tidal waves that reach Oregon and California. Civil Rights leader and non-violence advocate Martin Luther King is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, the youngest Nobel Laureate ever chosen. The Beatles, a British rock group, become the favorite performers of most young Americans. Lyndon B. Johnson is elected president by an overwhelming majority. Martin Luther King leads march from Selma to Montgomery in Alabama. The U.S. extends commitments in fighting Communism to Vietnam. Race riots erupt in Los Angeles. NASA achieves its first soft landing on the moon. Dr. Christian Barnard performs first successful

human heart transplant. New York and San Francisco are scenes of huge antiwar marches, with the number of marchers in New York estimated as high as 350,000. The U.S. reaches the population mark of 200 million. The Vietnam War and its escalation are a primary 1968 election campaign issue, leading to President Johnson's withdrawal from the race. The Rev. Martin Luther King is assassinated, resulting in riots in more than 100 cities. Robert F. Kennedy is assassinated in Los Angeles. The Democratic National Convention, held in Chicago, is the scene of hectic activity as marches and demonstrations take place while the television cameras roll. Richard M. Nixon is elected president. U. S. astronaut Neil Armstrong becomes the first man to walk on the moon. The 26th Amendment to the Constitution lowers the national voting age to 18.

- 1960 Population of Des Moines exceeds 200,000.
Enrollment at Drake is 7,000.
- Aug., 1961 The Home for the Aged, built in 1900, is razed to create additional campus. The structure stood on the north side of University Avenue, between 28th and 29th Streets.
- 1962 Tuition is raised to \$350 per semester.
Enrollment is 7,180.
- Fall, 1962 School of Journalism is founded. Goodwin and Kirk residence halls and Ross residence for married students are completed. *(Name of the) Community College is changed to University College*
All home basketball games are moved to Veterans Memorial Auditorium downtown.
Tuition is increased from \$325 to \$350 a semester.

- July, 1963 Iowans are legally authorized to buy liquor
by-the-drink for the first time since 1851.
- 1964 First specialist in education degree is awarded.
Basketball coach Maury John leads the Bulldogs to a Missouri →
- Oct. 5, 1964 President Harmon dies.
- April, 1965 Meredith Hall is dedicated.
- 1965-66 During the 1965-66 academic year, Drake employs
246 full-time faculty.
Drake reaches record high enrollment: 7,918.
- 1966 Addition is completed on Cowles Library.
The Drake Fieldhouse track gets a new Tartan sur-
face, an "all-purpose" covering replacing what was
clay-dirt.
Addition to Hubbell Dining Hall more than doubles
its capacity.
New five-story addition to Goodwin-Kirk residence
halls provides housing for 381 male students.
- Oct. 28, 1966 President Sharp is inaugurated.
- Jan., 1967 Francis Marion Drake Society is established for
the purpose of recognizing those making signifi-
cant financial contributions to Drake.
- Sept.,* 1967-68 ✓ Tuition is \$600 per semester. *Total enrollment is 7,918;*
full-time enrldment is 5,040.
- Fall, 1968 The Divinity School is closed. Medbury Hall
becomes the home of the School of Graduate Studies.
The Master of Business Administration degree is
initiated.

→ Valley championship. They win again in 1969, 1970 and 1971.

1970 - 1980

Earth Day is celebrated around the nation with demonstrations
emphasizing the need for unpolluted water, air and land. National
Congressman votes five amendments at Kent State University in Ohio.
President Nixon wins a landslide victory a second term as president.
Vietnam peace talks are initiated and "peace with honor"
is achieved to President Nixon's satisfaction. The trial of the
Watergate burglary defendants begins. The \$6 billion Skylab pro-
gram gets underway with the launching of an 85-ton space station
into earth orbit. Secretariat becomes the first horse in 35 years
to win the racing's Triple Crown. Vice President Spiro Agnew
resigns and House Minority Leader Carl Albert is appointed and

1969

Robert D. Ray, a graduate of Drake, becomes Iowa's 38th governor.

Centennial Development Program, a capital fund raising effort, begins.

The Bulldogs ~~go to~~ ^{finish third in} the NCAA playoffs, ~~losing a thriller to champions UCLA.~~ ^{basketball} Drake wins the

~~consolation game to finish third.~~

~~Drake's tartan track in the stadium is put down,~~ →

April, 1969

Drake's new interim University Center -- The

Point, -- opens. It becomes the Teacher Education Center in 1974.

July 31, 1969

Chancellor's Elm is cut down, a victim of Dutch Elm Disease.

1970 - 1980

Earth Day is celebrated around the nation with demonstrations stressing the need for unpolluted water, air and land. National Guardsmen open fire on students at Kent State University in Ohio. President Nixon wins in a landslide victory a second term as president. Vietnam peace talks are initiated and "peace with honor" is achieved to President Nixon's satisfaction. The trial of the Watergate burglary defendants begins. The \$6 billion Skylab program gets underway with the launching of an 86-ton space station into earth orbit. Secretariat becomes the first horse in 25 years to win the racing's Triple Crown. Vice President Spiro Agnew resigns and House minority leader Gerald Ford is appointed and

→ nine years after the big stadium scoreboard (obtained from the Pan-American games in Chicago) was erected.

approved as his successor. Less than a month later, President Ford unconditionally pardons Nixon for all crimes against the U.S. he "has committed or may have committed." Inflation continues and unemployment soars. Patricia Hearst is captured after more than two years and is eventually found guilty of armed robbery. Soviet officials admit beaming microwaves at the U.S. embassy in Moscow to disable U.S. electronic eavesdropping devices. The U.S. celebrates the nation's bicentennial with pageantry, prayer, games, parades, picnics and fireworks in a 22-month long "Bicentennial Era." Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese Communist revolution and founder of the people's Republic of China, dies. The Episcopal Church ordains the first woman priest. Jimmy Carter of Georgia is elected President. The Trans-Alaska pipeline opens. Crowds demonstrate for gay freedom in several major U.S. cities after a Miami anti-discrimination ordinance for homosexuals is repealed. Inflation doubles in 10 years. The U.S. officially recognizes the People's Republic of China. Pope Paul VI dies, is replaced by Pope John Paul I who dies in 34 days and is replaced by Pope John Paul II, the first Polish Pope and first Pope from a Communist country. Camp David summit meeting sets framework for Israeli-Egypt peace agreement. NASA's space laboratory Skylab plummets to earth, with few damages, as a result of sun spot action disrupting its orbit over the years. John Wayne, an American western-war movie hero, dies. Inflation averages ¹⁰~~ten~~ per cent a year as the country heads into recession.

- Students in Iran capture 50 U.S. diplomats and marines, holding them hostage in the U.S. embassy in Tehran claiming they are spies.*
- Pope John Paul II visits Des Moines.
- Student* Rick Wanamaker wins the NCAA decathlon title and →
- April, 1970
- June, 1970 A dynamite blast causes extensive damage to Harvey Ingham Hall of Science.
- Oct., 1970 Dedication of a new \$75,000 press box in the Drake Stadium.
- Des Moines Center of Science and Industry opens in Greenwood Park, housing the city's first planetarium.
- 1971
- April, 1971 *Drake golfers participate in a tournament on the famed →*
American Republic Student Health Center is dedicated.
- May, 1971 Dial Center for the Computer Sciences becomes the first building completed in the Centennial Development Program.
- June 18, 1971 President Sharp resigns to become president of the University of Oklahoma.
- Jan., 1972 Two new graduate degrees are offered at Drake: the Doctor of Arts (D.A.) in English and literature and the Doctor of Education (Ed.D.) degree in school administration, curriculum instruction and student personnel services.
- July 1, 1972 Dr. Wilbur C. Miller becomes ninth president of Drake.
- Sept., 1972 The Master's degree in Public Administration is initiated.

→ captures the National AAU crown along with the Pan-American games title.

→ St. Andrews course in Scotland

- The new \$6.1 million Harmon Fine Arts Center is formally opened, ushering in a year-long "Festival of the Arts."
- March, 1973 Drake purchases Farley's Super Market, 2809 Forest Avenue, for use as the Studio Arts Hall.
- Aug., 1973 The new Master of Science in Education (M.S.E.) degree is offered.
- 1974 Department of Women's Intercollegiate Athletics is organized.
- April, 1974 The combined Pharmacy/Master of Business Administration degree is initiated.
- June, 1974 Violent storms and tornadoes strike central Iowa. Ankeny receives multi-million dollar damage.
- Summer, 1974 The \$4 million Olmsted Center opens, providing a social recreational facility for students.
- 1975 Bulldogs win their first national basketball title by winning the National Commissioners Invitational Tournament.
- May 9, 1975 *The Master of Science in accounting degree is offered for →*
Olin Hall officially opens, housing the biology department.
- Aug., 27, 1975 Most rainfall in a 24-hour period occurs in Des Moines -- 6.18 inches.
- April, 1976 Cartwright Hall, new \$2.5 million home of the Law School, opens.

April, 1977 Carnegie Hall, the old campus library then law school, is renovated into the law library.

Sept., 1977 Elementary school building begins to be renovated. The 36-hour Master of Science in Education (M.S.E.) degree is offered.

Dec., 1977 The new William Hall Physical Education and Recreation Center opens.

1978-79 There are 344 full-time faculty and 152 part-time faculty employed during the school year.

1979-80 Enrollment is 7,502.

Regular full-time tuition is \$1,680 per semester.

→ the first time.

University College is renamed the College for Continuing Education.

- April, 1977 Carnegie Hall, the old campus library then Law School, is remodeled into the Law Library.
- Sept., 1977 Elementary school busing begins in Des Moines.
The 36-hour Master of Science in Education (M.S.E.) degree is offered.
- Dec., 1977 The new Hill M. Bell Physical Education and Recreation Center opens.
- 1978-79 There are 344 full-time faculty and 132 part-time faculty employed during the school year.
- 1979-80 Enrollment is **7,502**.
Regular full-time tuition is \$3,680 per semester.

Chapter One

In the Beginning, a New Religion

America was reaching the height of Manifest Destiny in the early 19th Century. Characteristically rich in innovation, the country served as a beacon of democracy and human potential for the rest of the world. The proud revolutionary spirit of freedom had evolved from a spirit of resistance to a spirit of creation. It was the age of Ralph Waldo Emerson exhorting men to self-reliance and Davy Crockett epitomizing rugged individuality.

It was an age for the common man; the old restrictions of property and privilege were melting away, and the right to vote was rapidly expanding. Horace Mann was just beginning his crusade for a better and more widespread public education. The first high school was established in Massachusetts in 1821, marking the beginning of public education in the States.

It was also a time of religious diversification. With their emphatic insistence on freedom of religion, America's pioneers were branching out from old line Catholicism and Protestantism to form new churches. In western Pennsylvania, Thomas and Alexander Campbell were beginning the work destined to become the central force in developing the Disciples of Christ church. In northern Kentucky, Barton W. Stone was initiating extensive revival campaigns based on a simple appeal to the Scriptures. A few years later in northern Ohio, Walter Scott was precipitating a separatist^s movement leading ultimately in 1827 to complete severing of ties with the Presbyterian and Baptist churches.

By 1830 the outlines of a united church movement were beginning to appear as the separate groups led by the Campbells, Stone and Scott grew closer together. The groups formally united on January 1, 1832

in Lexington, Kentucky, becoming known as the Disciples of Christ, or Church of Christ.

Grounded in simplicity and rationality, Disciples firmly believed "With all thy getting, get understanding." Understanding was the basis of their evangelism -- their only compulsion, their only persuasion. Theology in the Church of Christ was simple and informal. Instead of attacking abstract, speculative sin -- like their Baptist and Presbyterian forbears -- Disciples spoke against individual sin which violated specific and clear divine laws.

Deeply saddened with the disunity among Christians, early Disciples staunchly affirmed the union of all believers -- a joyous return, hand in hand, to the common origin of religious practice and belief.

English philosopher John Locke was a major influence ^oin their beliefs. As Lockians, the Disciples of Christ trusted their senses and their experiences while distrusting emotional decisions. They believed that reason, which was truly common sense, would lead them directly to the ultimate truth.

As frontiersmen, early Disciples practiced liberal egalitarianism in the form of Jacksonian democracy, of which they were a part. Churches designated their ministers as elder or brother; the term "reverend" was repugnant to them. Women were always active in the church and could, in fact, be ordained. Ordinations were never formal affairs; if a person was called to preach that was ordination enough.

In separating themselves from the urban life of the east, these Disciples became an integral part of the westward-moving frontier -- an inspirational frontier embodying the spirit of enterprise, of revolt and of experimentation. Committed to a rational explanation of religion and brotherhood, this newly united and strengthened church spread throughout much of the Middle West in the next half decade, reaching across the Mississippi River into Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa.

Inevitably the church was a teaching church, for it was by nature a classroom and the sermons were lessons. Like other churches of the time, the Church of Christ moved rapidly into formal education. Idealistically, they desired their young people to be trained in the culture and science of mankind in order to produce an emancipation of human beings who could better serve each other and thus bring the Kingdom of God to earth. They also desired an educated clergy to keep alive the religious principles guiding their own lives.

The first enduring college of Disciples of Christ was Bacon College, named after empiricist Francis Bacon, established in Georgetown, Kentucky in 1836. It continues today as Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky. Four years later, in 1840, Bethany College was founded in what is now Bethany, West Virginia. With the establishment of these two colleges, the pattern for Disciples education was set. Other colleges were soon established: Franklin College near Nashville, Tennessee (1845); Hiram College in Hiram, Ohio (1849); Burritt College in Spencer, Tennessee (1849), and Butler University in Indianapolis, Indiana (1850).

Then came the 1850's -- a period of dynamic activity in the United States. Gold was discovered in California. Railroads criss-crossed the countryside. Scores of towns were platted. There seemed to be no better time for building colleges in new parts of the country where improvement and growth were so promising.

In a few years seven Disciples colleges were started as far west as density of population would permit. The first, Christian College, was organized at Columbia, Missouri in 1851. In 1852 Arkansas College was founded at Fayetteville, but lasted only a decade due to the devastation of the Civil War. In 1855 Christian University, now Culver-Stockton, was opened on the west bank of the Mississippi River in Canton, Missouri. In 1854 two colleges were established in Illinois:

Berean at Jacksonville, which closed after four years, and Abingdon which in 1884 merged with Eureka College 60 miles away.

Before the Panic of 1857, one more venture in college extension was made by Disciples of Christ, this time in Iowa where churches had been increasing for 20 years. A charter was granted and grounds and funds secured for Oskaloosa College, named for the place where it was located.

Before the end of the decade, two more colleges were founded by the Church of Christ: Texas Christian University in 1873 and Hesperian College, now Chapman College, which opened in Los Angeles in 1860.

Chapter Two

From Oskaloosa College to Drake University

Most of the pioneer preachers who planted the first churches of Christ in Iowa were from Ohio and Indiana, with a ~~number of~~ ^{few} adventurous souls coming from as far away as Virginia by way of Tennessee, Kentucky, southern Illinois and Missouri. Among them was Aaron Chatterton, a gracious young man who journeyed on horseback from Bloomington, Indiana to Iowa Territory in 1845.

Chatterton was the ^aonly college graduate among the pioneer Disciple preachers in Iowa. Education was his mission, and he traveled extensively among the churches and the scattered Disciples urging them to support a school. It was Chatterton who solicited the first endowment fund of \$20,000 for an educational institution.

Due chiefly to his agitation, an 1853 state meeting of Disciples passed a resolution encouraging the building of a high school "to be under the patronage of the brethren." By 1856 a college, not a ^{high} school, was the preference of the churches. To avoid the dilemma of choosing a location, the state convention meeting in Fort Madison proposed that the city making the highest offer for support would be selected.

Oskaloosa raised \$30,050, and at a meeting in October, 1856, the college was located there. On January 20, 1857, the college trustees, led by Aaron Chatterton, filed articles of incorporation for Oskaloosa College. A ten-acre tract of land was given by two Oskaloosa families for a campus and, with high hopes, construction began.

(an appalling blow was)
Then ~~disaster~~ struck. In the autumn of 1857 a severe financial panic swept the country, the worst yet experienced by young, fledgling

America. Banks closed, wealthy people went broke, and the pledges made by the citizens of Oskaloosa could not be collected. The contractor failed; the building was left unfinished. It was not until three years later that a \$10,000 relief fund was raised by the Disciples church to finish the building. Still, the structure was not completed until 1867.

One wing, however, was ready for occupancy by September, 1861. Two brothers, George T. and William J. Carpenter, were hired away from their Disciple ministries in Winterset, Iowa to take charge of the school. The two young men cleared rubbish out of a few rooms to provide living quarters and classrooms for an independent primary school. In 1862 a preparatory school was added, and in 1863 it became a college. That year George Carpenter married Henrietta L. Drake, sister of General Francis Marion Drake, portentiously uniting the two families.

In 1864, after his brother had left the campus, George Carpenter became president of Oskaloosa College. By the next year the primary department was eliminated and a full course of college study was offered under the guidance of seven faculty members. In favorable times thereafter the faculty numbered as many as 11.

For 20 years Carpenter held on and upheld Oskaloosa College, but weaknesses continually threatened survival. Money was tight; salaries woefully inadequate. Discontent began to appear among friends of the college. Distressed, President Carpenter recommended moving the college to Des Moines, Iowa's largest town which was at that time busily making itself into a city.

In the spring of 1880 three of the most valued members of the faculty -- Professors Bottenfield, Macy and Shepperd -- decided to leave if they could not be assured salaries better than \$300 a year. Discovering their hopes were not to be realized, the three

discouraged professors gave their formal resignations to President Carpenter, effective at the close of the school year. The President, equally discouraged, decided he would leave with them.

About this time a number of public-spirited men in Des Moines took an interest in the enterprise. Chief among them was Carpenter's friend George Jewett, pioneer Des Moines businessman, and D.R. Lucas, pastor of the Central Christian Church. Together these men planned to move Oskaloosa College to Des Moines and began looking for a suitable site. Charles Blanchard, author of the 50 year history of Drake University, relates the story that has ^{since} become ~~rooted in Drake tradition~~ ^{legend}.

"Carpenter, Lucas, and one or two others, came to a wooded tract in Northwest Des Moines. Among the native elms, oaks and hickories stood one elm tree, noticeable for its size and shapeliness, beautiful in its symmetry, a monarch in its majesty. Mounting well toward its top, Carpenter swept his eyes over the landscape, across the winding rivers, taking in the whole splendid vista. He was captivated by the outlook. Those who were with him observed him in the attitude of prayer and suddenly heard him exclaim, 'Here we will build our university!'"

That majestic elm tree became known to later generations as Chancellor's Elm.

By March, 1881, proponents of the plan for removal were proceeding eagerly, but carefully, for they wished to legally secure all the tangible assets of Oskaloosa College for the new institution. They had ~~secured~~ a pledge of \$20,000 from General Francis Marion Drake of Centerville; they anticipated the approval of the majority of Oskaloosa College trustees; they had a desirable site in the state's largest town, and they had formed a suburban development scheme -- the University Land Company -- which seemed ^{certain}

to provide a source of income far greater than they had known before.

On April 6th their hopes were dashed when they were served an injunction blocking their access to the assets of Oskaloosa College. Undeterred, on May 7, 1881, articles of incorporation for Drake University were filed, and the University Land Company proceeded with plans for future development, regardless of the outcome of the pending court decision.

At the end of the 1880-1881 school year the entire Oskaloosa faculty resigned and prepared to go to Des Moines. One quickly reconsidered, returning to become president of the original college. The others loaded their household belongings in freight cars and wagons and proceeded to clear away the brush, to mark off boundaries, and to help in the various building projects that were rapidly changing the face of the timber land.

The University Land Company platted lots in its 139 acres known as University Place, and sold them to people wishing to live in the shadow of the new university. The company agreed to donate a campus, to transfer to the University \$16,000 in stock for a building fund, and to give to the University one-fourth of the gross proceeds from the sale of building lots.

In order for classes to begin, a temporary multipurpose building was hastily built in the woods. By September 15th Students' Homes was ready for use. It was a four-story structure costing \$5,000 and containing 42 rooms, including dormitory quarters for young men and women, a chapel, offices, classrooms, dining room, kitchen and furnace room. This one-package university stood almost on the spot where Howard Hall stands today.

On September 20, 1881 -- a dull, gloomy day made gloomier by news of President Garfield's death -- the first school year opened at Drake. Enrollment that first year was 270 students.

Outwardly there was no university, only Drake College consisting of the Literary and Art Department and the Iowa College of Law. But President Carpenter was committed to a university and he ambitiously set out to realize his dream.

Life was far from easy on this campus in the woods. Among other problems, the furnace did not arrive until the chill of winter set in, leaving both students and professors shivering over their books. Professor and Mrs. Bottenfield operated the Home, including taking care of students when they were ill. These responsibilities became awesome during the second year when an epidemic of typhoid fever struck almost everyone in University Place; one student died in the dormitory.

Dormitory rooms were simply furnished with a table, washstand, two hard chairs and a bedstead with a tick filled with straw from Kingman's strawstack a half-mile away. One room was reputed to have a luxurious featherbed, but the Bottenfields and Professor Shepperd slept on the floor.

In those days the horse-drawn street car came only to West ^{Ninth} 9th and Locust Street. From there a horse-drawn hack was the only means of transportation to the University. Students not living in the dormitory either walked or paid a nickel for each ride from downtown. Once on campus, they paid \$11 for tuition the first term; \$10 the second, and \$9 the third -- a total of \$30 of which \$3 was designated as a contingent fee. Bible students paid only the contingent fee.

The typical student was not from Des Moines, but from a small Iowa town, or nearby. Each student paid 50 cents a week for room, \$1.25 a week for board, plus an additional 50 cents for cooking. Church services and an occasional revival service were held in the chapel of Students' Home, and a swing was put up near the watering trough amidst the wooden sidewalks and dirt roads.

The first faculty numbered eight, each one a transplanted Disciple from Oskaloosa College, and each taught eight classes five days a week. All classes were held in Students' Home where both teachers and

students were housed.

The daily schedule on that early campus was a simple one. Each morning diligent students attended chapel exercises at 8:45, except on Tuesday and Thursday when chapel met at 8:30. Classes began at 9:00 with four morning and four afternoon sessions, each 45 minutes long including time for passing from one room to another. Ordinarily, a student had four classes a day.

Discipline was strictly imposed at the university. All students were expected to obey the laws, including requirements that students be diligent in study and punctual in attendance; that they abstain from profanity and intoxicating drinks, and from visiting saloons, billiard rooms, or "any other place of improper resort." Lounging about town was forbidden, and all "excessive gallantry" prohibited.

With the addition of the Iowa Eclectic Medical College in January, 1882, Drake was now a university with three colleges; Literary and Art, Law, and Medicine. Both the law and medical schools were University affiliates located downtown and maintaining their own faculty. They had no connection with Drake except that their degrees were granted under University charter. The law program was a one year course. The medical program was divided into sessions of 20 weeks each, four sessions being required for the medical degree. Two or three courses, supplemented by work in a physician's office, might also earn the degree.

At the outset the highest degree was that of the Literary and Art department. Neither law nor medicine at that time required college work. In fact, high school work was not regularly insisted upon. Under such circumstances the difficult liberal arts degree enticed few candidates, while the Law and Medical Colleges, requiring one-fourth or one-half as much time in study, attracted many more.

The Literary and Art Department was located on the uptown campus in Students' Home. It included a preparatory or academy program

(comparative to junior and senior years of high school) teaching Latin, Greek and mathematics. At the collegiate level, students could select one of four four-year programs: the classical course requiring two years of Greek and leading to the B.A. degree; the philosophical course leading to the Ph.B. degree; the scientific course leading to the B.S. degree, and the ladies' course (tempered by the omission of Greek and calculus) carrying no degree, simply recognition of graduation. Other short courses in art, normal training and commercial subjects did not award degrees but attracted a large number of students.

In 1882 President Carpenter became Chancellor Carpenter -- a title borrowed from the English universities and not commonly found among American universities of the day. The head of the Literary and Art department was known as president.

By fall of 1883 the initial phase of Drake's development was complete and Carpenter was beginning to realize his dream. He knew little about budgets. He had neither the audacity nor the fear often attending the blueprint procedure. He simply dreamed a dream and proceeded in a straightforward manner to realize it.

The Administration building was erected at a cost of \$32,000 and was ready for dedication on September 18, 1883. In dedicating the building, D.R. Lucas -- the fiery evangelist who was often the voice of the founders -- eloquently expressed their purposes and aspirations. In concluding his address, Lucas said:

"Whatever may be the future of Drake University, amid all the embarrassments and difficulties that have beset the pathways of those who have had charge of its construction, there has been the animating hope and faith that here was to be founded an institution destined to be a helper in the onward progress of society, an educator of Christian ministers, a colleague of the grand universities of America, a supporter of the Church of Christ, a power in the adornment of primitive Christianity, and a sanctuary from which should go forth an influence that should lessen evil, strengthen good, enlighten human minds, comfort human hearts, and redound to the glory of God in this world and in the life to come ... What we say here today will

matter little in the great future, but what is done here by those who follow us will be as abiding as the stars."

When Lucas resigned as secretary in 1883, George Jewett became secretary of the University. Until his death 51 years later, Jewett had the unique distinction of signing every certificate of graduation issued by the University, except that of James Denton, the first Drake graduate. To make his record complete, Jewett traveled to California in order to sign Denton's degree.

In the fall of 1888, the conversion from college to university was complete. Callanan College on 12th and Pleasant Avenue was acquired by the University for use as the home of the Normal, or education, College. At the same time the Literary and Art Department split into five separate colleges and a residual school. The original college appeared under a new name, the College of Letters and Science. The Bible Department became the Bible College. Normal work was transferred to Callanan College. The departments of music and commercial subjects emerged as a full-fledged college. Art still played a minor role, but had a separate identity as a school. The College of Pharmacy split with the Medical College becoming a college of its own.

Drake University, which for seven years had been a three-college university, was now a galaxy of colleges with three separate campuses. In 1892, due to the popularity of preaching and Chautauqua work, the College of Oratory was added, offering a two-year course awarding the Bachelor of Oratory degree.

Regulations affecting master of arts degrees became effective in 1887. Prior to this, several "complimentary" degrees had been conferred. The Ph.D. degree had a similar evolution.

As the campus grew, so did University Place. Commencement week of 1883 echoed with the cry of the auctioneer as neighboring lots were sold to future residents of University Place. By 1887 there were

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two groceries, two meat markets, a bakery, a millinery shop, a drugstore, a bookstore, and a shoestore. For the convenience of students, a popcorn and peanut stand was built at the corner of 25th and University Avenue in 1889.

Church services for residents of University Place were held in University chapel. However, as the community grew larger, it became necessary to build a church. Governor Drake made a substantial donation to the cost of the building, requesting that it be available for University assemblies, particularly commencement. In 1890, University Christian Chapel at 25th and University Avenue was completed.

As enrollment increased and the curriculum became more diversified, additional room became a necessity. In 1892, Science Hall, or "Alumni Hall" (so called because a large share of construction costs was paid by alumni) had two units ready for occupancy. Fully completed in 1893, it was a three-story building housing a gymnasium, museum, Bible College, alumni office, math department, YMCA and YWCA offices, and Normal College which had moved following the end of its contract with Callanan College. General Drake donated an \$8,000 high-powered telescope and a tower was constructed atop the new building to house the gift. Renamed Sage Hall in 1913, the building stood south and west of where Cole Hall stands today.

At last the heavy burden of work began to tell on the vigor of Chancellor Carpenter. On August 5, 1892, Carpenter died and was buried in Woodland Cemetery. For many years on May 30th the faculty made a pilgrimage to his grave.

Carpenter's educational philosophy broke with tradition for his time. When rigid, formal education was the mode of the day, he believed a flexible, practical education gave the mind the most power and adaptability. One of the most important legacies The great legacy Carpenter left his University was

freedom from stagnation and zest for experimentation.

In the 10 years Carpenter led Drake University, the school grew from an intangible dream in his mind to a University with seven buildings, eight departments, 53 teachers and over 800 students. By the end of 1892, 835 students were enrolled.

After the death of William Carpenter, August O. Aylsworth assumed the presidency of Drake University in 1893. Aylsworth was reputed to be the youngest college president in the United States at the time. He came to Drake from Cedar Rapids where he was pastor of the Church of Christ. Like Chancellor Carpenter, Aylsworth was a graduate of Drake College in Illinois.

When Carpenter died in 1891, Aylsworth was granted the power of chancellor but without the title. Eventually, he was appointed to his position and in December he asked to be relieved of administrative duties so he could return to literary work. The Board of Trustees refused his request.

During Aylsworth's presidency, University Place was incorporated into the city of Des Moines. Sewer and water lines were installed, sidewalks were laid, and the campus line extended to 34th and Cottage Grove. Drake thus became known throughout the state as an 1890's "University City."

In those early days most Drake students came from rural areas in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. It is not surprising that faculty and students in those early years were largely recruited from the church that created the University. Much of the publicity promoting Drake's development has come through church channels.

In spite of apparent partialities, Aylsworth had considerable contact with the real world through outside lectures, trips to Europe, and a frequent column in the Des Moines Register. Aylsworth was a national speaker, beginning with one of his first addresses at the chapel.

Chapter Four

Barton O. Aylesworth, 1892 -1897

"Streetcar U"

To help ease the workload of ailing Chancellor Carpenter, Barton O. Aylesworth assumed the presidency of Drake University in 1889. Aylesworth was reputed to be the youngest college president in the United States at the time. He came to Drake from Cedar Rapids where he was pastor of the Church of Christ. Like Chancellor Carpenter, Aylesworth was a graduate of Eureka College in Illinois.

When Carpenter died in 1892, Aylesworth was granted the powers of chancellor but without the title. Naturally, he was sensitive to his position and in November he asked to be relieved of administrative duties so he could return to literary work. The Board of Trustees refused his request.

During Aylesworth's presidency, University Place was incorporated into the city of Des Moines. Sewer and water lines were installed, roads paved, and the streetcar line extended to 24th and Cottage Grove. Drake thus became known throughout the state as an 1890's "Streetcar U."

In these early days most Drake students came from rural areas in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. It is not surprising that faculty and students in these early years were largely recruited from the church that created the University. Much of the publicity promoting Drake's development ran through church channels.

In spite of apparent parochialism, students had considerable contact with the real world through outside lecturers who spoke at chapel. President Aylesworth himself was a delightful speaker, beginning each day with one of his famous three-minute chapel speeches.

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Aylesworth was immensely popular with students, perhaps because of his youth and enthusiasm, or perhaps because he was a poet and philosopher.

He was also a social reformer, and when Kelly's Army -- a band of 1,000 poverty-stricken, unemployed men -- marched from San Francisco to Washington, D.C. in protest of the economic system which caused the Panic of 1893, Aylesworth sympathized with them, traveling to Council Bluffs in the spring of 1894 to meet Kelly personally.

As Kelly was preparing his march across Iowa, he and his unarmed band of unemployed were causing heated controversy within the state. Some believed Kelly epitomized Populism grown violent; others had deep sympathy for those suffering financial misfortune. While the governor of Iowa was inhospitable to the marchers, and state railroads refused them transportation, President Aylesworth welcomed the band, inviting Kelly to speak at chapel.

Upon returning to campus, Aylesworth gave two lectures in chapel on Kelly's Army, their discontent and their march of protest. He suggested what at that time were dangerous Populist antidotes to the situation: income tax, control of monopolies, and more education.

When the politically conservative General Drake (who was chairman of the Board of Trustees) found out about these activities, he furiously sent a telegram to President Aylesworth asking that Kelly not speak on campus and that the army not be permitted to bivouac under campus elms. Actually, the young president had already cancelled Kelly's speaking engagement, deciding it would be politically unwise.

This episode drew daily interest from the press, sparking continued controversy. Some critics hoped Aylesworth would be discharged, saying Drake University had become a hotbed of violent socialism. The Board of Trustees found it necessary to inform the press

that hereafter "...no specific political or partisan doctrines would be advocated" by members of the faculty or administration. President Aylesworth again offered his resignation, and was again refused.

So, with all glory gone, Aylesworth continued to serve under the limitations of his appointment, all the while wishing to be released. There were continual problems with the medical school, as well as little recovery from the financial setback of 1893. Lack of funds continually blocked expansion and handicapped maintenance.

On April 15, 1897, the Board formally accepted the President's resignation. Aylesworth left Drake to become pastor of the Central Christian Church in Denver. He later returned to Iowa and in 1913 became the state organizer and lecturer for the Progressive Party.

The Sporting Gay Nineties

Box included in Chapter Four

From the beginning, Drake students kicked a football around among the trees with little thought of an organized game. Wherever there was a clearing in the brush, baseball flourished. Slowly, out of casual campus contests, some semblance of formal athletic games began to appear.

Intercollegiate games began in the spring of 1885 with Drake playing Simpson College in both football and baseball. These early games were scheduled according to convenience, without spectators, without gate receipts and without official scores. But Drake faculty strongly opposed off-campus games, probably because such activity detracted from serious study. Nevertheless, spontaneously created teams played in secret.

Finally, in 1890 students openly challenged University authorities by issuing an edict stating: "Allow us to play competitive games, and in six months we will proclaim the advantages of Drake University beyond all that can be written in colleges; and we will do it worthily and respectably."

The students won their point; the first athletic association was organized, and by 1892 the Board consented to clearing the west campus for a practice field. No longer did practices have to be held in vacant lots, such as the area between 31st and 32nd Streets, or General Drake's lots, now Drake Park.

Intramural field day programs became important sporting events in the 1890's. They were usually held on Cottage Grove, the only paved street in the neighborhood. An intercollegiate meet was held

in May, 1891, with 21 events, including fencing, boxing, a tug of war, lawn tennis, a mile walk, and a mile bicycle race. A strengthened athletic association began in 1893 to recognize one athlete each year with the award of the latter "D."

In an attempt to stimulate attendance, the first night game west of the Mississippi was introduced at Drake in 1900. A downtown ball park was lit by 50 arc lights about 15 feet apart hanging in three rows. The innovation was a success, but attendance was disappointing, so the experiment was discontinued.

Drake's football team claimed victory for the entire Mississippi-Missouri region in 1898. Channing Smith, captain of the team, enthusiastically planned a feast in celebration. Members of the team carried cider, cakes, pies, doughnuts, and candy to a large room where they stuffed themselves with abandon. Since that time the Channing Smith dinner has become a tradition, continuing today with a celebration at the end of football season.

One member of that famous team, Dan McGugin, later became a highly successful football coach at Vanderbilt University. He was installed in the National Football Hall of Fame at Rutgers University in 1953.

Chapter Five

William Bayard Craig, 1897 - 1902

At the Turn of the Century

When William Bayard Craig was appointed chancellor in 1897, the University was deep in financial crisis. The Panic of 1893 left indebtedness of over \$65,000. The situation was so bad that time warrants rather than money were used to purchase services. Sorely in need of a shrewd business leader, the University turned hopefully to Chancellor Craig.

Craig came to Des Moines from San Antonio, Texas where he had been pastor since 1894. Educated at the University of Iowa and at Yale, Craig had been a pastor in Iowa City before moving to Denver, where he was successful in mining and real estate. He also proved to be an outstanding leader, building several churches in the Denver area. So successful was he that the town of Craig, Colorado is named for him.

As the 20th Century approached, student life on campus was growing more tightly knit. Classes were small, and by the end of four years affectionate family-like ties had been formed. ~~Plus~~, the campus was becoming more cosmopolitan with the enrollment of a few blacks, *plus* and students from England, Canada, Australia, China, Japan and the Philippines. Most foreign students heard of Drake through ^(Disciples) missionaries stationed in their countries.

Student organizations were beginning to be prominent on campus at the turn of the century. There were six literary societies (precursors of fraternal groups), four religious groups, and four activity groups -- debating, oratory, athletics and Delphic publishing. In 1901, the first QUAX yearbook was published. Although no specific

definition of the word "Quax" appears in the book, each section includes an illustration of a man with a duck. Ducks were prominent symbols of the University in these early days. The oldest Drake yell, dating back to 1890, refers to a duck. It goes like this:

"Quack, Quack, Quack!

Boom, Boom, Boom,

D-R-A-K-E, Drake!"

Gradually, the call for more space became insistent and as economic stability was achieved throughout the country after the Spanish-American war, building plans moved through the blueprint stage to completion. In 1900, through General Drake's financing, the first project was completed -- the Auditorium added to the north side of Old Main. Built to be a large, multipurpose assembly hall, the Auditorium was used mainly for chapel services and for a central gathering place. Everyone could fit in the hall which often glowed with the residues of rowdy school spirit. The commercial department was housed in the large attic area. With this addition, the old chapel in the Administration Building was converted into a library. (It has since been a lounge, a women's gym, and offices for Admissions personnel.)

It was decided that the building of dormitories must wait. The old Students' Home, razed in 1894, had not been a success. In fact, the University catalog in 1903-04 stated: "The dormitory system is now discarded as inimical to the health and morals of students." Instead of living on campus, most students were welcomed in boarding houses or in one of the many residences in University Place.

Late in the summer of 1901 a disturbing incident took place in the law school. It was discovered that a group within the law faculty was planning to secede and set up a new college of its own. Under the 1892 contract of affiliation, the University had little

control over the college. In fact, since 19th 1896 the school's management had been quite unsatisfactory and the contract virtually ignored. Acting quickly, the Board and Chancellor Craig fired those threatening to secede and in March, 1902, complete University control ~~was~~^{it} established over the law school. Law Dean C.C. Cole assisted the University in getting title to the property of the Law College. When the seceders threatened a lawsuit to recover their equity, the University agreed to settle out of court for \$4,995, an amount Dean Cole found far too generous.

Similar internal problems were continually plaguing the medical school, and in 1903 it, too, was consolidated into the University becoming the Drake Medical College with classrooms on campus. These changes left the Des Moines College of ~~D~~^Dental Surgery, which had made a 10-year contract with Drake in 1900, as the only University affiliate.

Several other major administrative changes occurred during Chancellor Craig's tenure. In the spring of 1902 discontent forced the closing of the School of Oratory. Frederick Howard was hired in 1900 to become dean of the new Conservatory of Music, and in 1901 the new ⁶¹position of dean of women was created with Mary Carpenter, daughter of the late Chancellor, assuming this role.

During ~~the~~

On August 15, 1902, Chancellor Craig offered his resignation. The Trustees, however, refused to accept it, instead granting the Chancellor a year's leave of absence to reconsider. Craig left Drake to become pastor of the Broadway Church ~~in~~^{of} Christ, a church he had founded in Denver. After his wife's death in 1906, Craig returned to Drake ^{to} marry Mary Carpenter and take her with him to live in Denver.

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Profile: General Francis Marion Drake

Box in Chapter ~~Two~~ Five

Francis Marion Drake was an adventurer^r from the beginning. Born in Rushville, Illinois on December 30, 1830, Drake came to Iowa with his family in 1837 where they lived in Drakesville in what became known as "Drake House," a stopping place for travelers to the then Far West. The Drake children grew up in this small southern Iowa community in an atmosphere of adventure with the persistent lure of the West.

As a young man Drake ventured twice across the untamed prairie to the gold-rich hills of California, once in 1852 and again in 1854. He returned filled with exciting stories of hair-raising Indian skirmishes and a shipwreck which left him alone and starving on a deserted beach off the coast of Mexico.

As if this was not adventure enough, Drake enlisted in the Union Forces during the Civil War where he suffered his third brush with death. In 1864 he was severely wounded at the battle of Marks Hill and left for dead. He recovered to return to his regiment six months later; still on crutches, he was promoted to brigadier general.

After the war General Drake became a successful criminal lawyer in Centerville, Iowa. Still hungry for adventure, he entered the railroad business, becoming president of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad; president of the Albia and Centerville Railroad; director of the Keokuk and Western Railroad, and president of the Centerville National Bank. In 1895 he was elected to a two-year term as Governor of Iowa.

Throughout his life, General Drake was a devoted member of the Disciples of Christ church. He was also devoted to the cause of education, perhaps because he so keenly felt the loss of educational advantages denied him in his youth. So in 1881, when his brother-in-law George Carpenter was looking for financial support in order to found a new Christian university in the woods, Drake welcomed the gamble, readily contributing \$20,000 in railroad bonds for the school's first endowment. When General Drake made his gift, there was no understanding that the university would bear his name. Yet that honor was soon given in recognition of the fact that he was ready to give more than money.

He was president of the Board of Trustees from 1881 to his death in November, 1903. Whether busy with the railroads and the coal mines in which he was interested, or involved in the duties of Iowa's governor, he found time to plan with his associates for the University which was his most constant interest. When he came to the campus (as he frequently did) he talked with everyone about what was needed in the growing institution.

No one knows how much General Drake actually gave to the University because many of his gifts were not matters of business transaction. For instance, he would often give a donation to help a literary society, or a gold watch to stimulate academic excellence.

General Drake was the sole donor of the Auditorium, and of the original conservatory, now a part of Howard Hall. He was the chief donor of Cole Hall, Memorial Hall, and the medical college building downtown. The observatory telescope was bought and mounted at his expense. He purchased essential sets of books for the library, gave money for general and specific endowment funds, and stood guard against repairs, maintenance and deficits. All the while he urged others to go out and secure contributions wherever possible, quietly

assuring the president of the University that he would give^o one dollar for every three dollars they secured. And when his will was opened, it was found that he had made provision for meeting all his promises to the University, and had added \$50,000 for good measure.

The University was not the sole benefactor of General Drake's generosity. He gave to churches of various denominations, he was responsible for the financing and construction of the Centerville public library, and he gave to other colleges in Iowa as well as to educational institutions in Japan and India.

Chapter Six

Hill McClelland Bell, 1902 - 1918

Rapid Growth Produces Trauma

During the early 1900's, a student's social life was centered around the campus. Every fall an all-University party called "The Grind" was sponsored by the campus YWCA and YMCA. Dates were chosen from a "scratch list" consisting of names of women students. This list was passed among male students with each man crossing off the name of the date he wanted for the party.

In these days students were very formal with each other, addressing each other as miss or mister. On Sunday dates, they would meet for evening church services, or for a walk in Kirkwood Glen north of campus. On Friday evenings, they usually went to a literary society meeting on the third floor of Old Main. Although maintaining an interest in social life, these societies were geared toward self-improvement and accomplishment. The programs were sometimes light and frivolous, but generally they were creditable performances in music, speaking, debate, and presentations of essays and poetry.

Mary Carpenter, the first dean of women, was a beloved figure on campus during this time. Drake historian Charles Blanchard says of her: "Her presence was to us all as apple blossoms in the May, as the fragrance of roses and sweet clover from the meadows of memory." The only graduate of the original ladies course at Drake and the University's first librarian, Miss Carpenter held strict Victorian views on what a lady should be.

When a few energetic female students started a basketball team in 1906, Miss Carpenter disapproved, but consented to the activity as long as the players wore full blouses with puffy sleeves and pleated,

woolen bloomers long enough to snap below the knee. She finally banned the activity altogether saying it was not lady-like for girls to play basketball.

Miss Carpenter was also distressed with the behavior of Drake women at football games. It seems they would lose themselves in the spirit of the game, occasionally rising to their feet and yelling, sometimes even louder than the men. To correct this behavior, Miss Carpenter ruled that it was not lady-like to yell at football games. Instead of yelling, the girls could sing. As Mary Frances Boyd, a student at the time and later Drake professor, relates:

"Imagine how funny it was to hear that crowd of boys yelling until they were bursting their lungs, mixed with squeaky little voices that would kind of sing here and there. On top of that, we didn't know what to sing. We tried not to yell, but occasionally we couldn't help ourselves. Then we'd look sideways to see if she was near. She was really a wonderful woman and we didn't want to hurt her feelings."

Drake, like Harvard, was established in part for the education of Christian ministers. ~~As a result,~~ ^(thus) the Bible College ^{became} distinguished throughout the Midwest for its liberal, progressive teaching. Several early graduates gained national prominence. Among them were Edward Scribner Ames, head of the department of philosophy (and founder of that University's Divinity House) at the University of Chicago; Charles Clayton Morrison, editor of the Christian Century, a leading ^(originally) progressive religious magazine published in Iowa; and Jessie Bader, a nationally-known Leader in the National Council of Churches, evangelist.

When Hill McClelland Bell assumed the presidency of Drake in September, 1903, the building program initiated by construction of the Auditorium moved into a full decade of expansion. The following 16 years were years of tremendous growth, but they were not without trauma. The University was passing from childhood into adolescence and, like all such transitions, acute growing pains were sometimes experienced.

President Bell was an 1890 graduate of Drake. He taught mathematics in the Normal School until 1897 when he replaced Bruce Sheperd as Dean of the College of Letters and Science. In 1900 he became Vice Chancellor; so when Chancellor Craig left the University in September, 1902, Bell was next in line to assume the duties of President and Acting Chancellor. These titles were reaffirmed the next year by the Board, thereby implying that the highest office was yet to be filled. But President Bell's leadership was so effectively demonstrated that the chancellorship was soon forgotten.

While the Conservatory was being built, attention was given to improvements in the Auditorium. A stairway leading to the attic was added, and a passageway from the northeast corner to the back-stage area was constructed.

In January, 1904, the Medical Building was completed at 405 Center Street near downtown Los Angeles.

Before General Drake died in November, 1903, he made financial provisions for the construction of Cole and Memorial Halls. Cole Hall was built and formally dedicated on November 15, 1904. It was the welcome home of the Law College and was named for its donor.

Although General Drake had provided a substantial sum for a Bible College building, it was decided that a considerable amount should be contributed as memorials to persons prominent in the church. On September 28, 1905, the cornerstone was laid and building proceeded for Memorial Hall. As the rooms were finished, memorial name plates were placed on the walls.

While the name of was buzzing to the south of Denver and was all about the situation for better or for ill. For years the name had been played at the U.S.A. or in a hall and ground.

Under Bell's capable leadership the loosely federated university became more centralized. A uniform calendar for all schools and colleges was adopted, so for the first time all commencements were consolidated into one program. The Des Moines College of Dentistry was discontinued in 1906, as was the affiliated College of Pharmacy.

General Drake lent financial security to the decade of expansion already underway. The Music Conservatory was completed and ready for the fall semester in 1903. Two years later it was given the name Howard Hall in honor of Dean Frederick Howard. Five years later the east wing was added.

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While the campus was buzzing to the sound of hammer and saw, students were clamoring for better athletic facilities. For years games had been played at the YMCA, or in a ball park downtown.

In 1902 Norman Haskins donated land for a stadium, a deep, unpromising ravine almost impossible for building. To compound the difficulty, there was no money allotted for construction.

Student ingenuity solved the problem; their technical ability and hard work overcame almost insurmountable difficulties. What was formerly ravine became the gridiron. Around it was a quarter-mile running track, wide enough to accomodate 10 men abreast in the straightaway. Stone seats rose tier above tier on both sides of the track, resting upon the sides of the graded hills. When completed, there was seating for 25,000.

Despite the hardships, Drake's makeshift stadium soon won national acclaim. In its December 13, 1904 edition, the Seattle Star reported: "Drake University has the only natural stadium in the United States. There is not another field in the U.S. that compares with it. Harvard has hers, built of cement above the surface of the ground, but even that does not approach the ideal of the old Roman amphitheater as does the Drake stadium."

After the death of General Drake, President Bell realized he must reach new sources of financial aid. In 1905 he made a fortunate contact with Andrew Carnegie, and was subsequently appointed a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, thus gaining national prestige for the University. Carnegie had by this time turned from steelmaking to philanthropy, and he had set aside large sums to be used for pensions for retiring college professors, as well as sums especially for the building of college libraries. But Carnegie had a well-known aversion to church-related education, so the request was made that Drake be freed from church control.

In actuality, the relationship Carnegie wished to avoid only existed externally at Drake. Still, Carnegie was not satisfied.

He wished specific assurance by amendment of the articles of incorporation that no sectarian control could possibly be exerted.

President Bell was in a difficult position. Without General Drake, the University was without a benefactor. It was Bell's desire that the interests of the Christian Church not be compromised, but he also wished for the University to share in the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation.

After much haggling, on June 12, 1907, the Board of Trustees resolved that "notwithstanding the lack of specific prohibition in the Articles of Incorporation of Drake University, no denominational test is imposed in the choice of trustees, officers, or teachers, or in the admission of students; nor are distinctly denominational tenets or doctrines taught to the students," and "the rules adopted by the Board of Trustees governing the election of members of the Board of Trustees by the Iowa Christian Convention are repealed." Furthermore, the words "of the Church of Christ" following the word "University" were stricken, ~~out~~

The following February, Drake University was admitted to the list of accepted institutions of the Carnegie Foundation. That same year the Carnegie Library was dedicated on campus. Thus began the secularization of this ~~Disciples~~ University so many had envisioned to be a beacon of spiritual principles.

A central heating plant was built in 1907, and in January, 1910, the building program was completed with the formal opening of Alumni Hall, or the Men's Gymnasium as it was commonly called. For the first time, the University was well provided with working quarters for all its needs. In retrospect, what was accomplished during these 10 years is truly astonishing -- an average of one

significant project each year.

While all this construction was going on, President Bell was busy building a first-rate faculty. Though not a scholar himself, Bell was a capable adminis-

With perpetual demands for enlarging the new buildings, new equipment, and new teachers -- came the greater need for more money. It was largely through President Bell's personality that money was obtained for increased research. He personally visited the professors of institutions, the heads of departments, members of the Board of Trustees, and concerned alumni. All the while the pressures of his job were building within him, taxing his strength. President Bell bore the burden of increasing pressure, and the stress began to show.

The rise of optimism turned for the country geared up for the Great World War. In January, 1913, the American Medical Association ranked Duke's Medical College to second rank in its classification, largely because of inadequate hospital service. Students rallied, protested, and even raised money, but all in vain. Duke was faced with three options: raise from \$1 to \$3 million to build a University hospital, accept the lower status, or close.

trator who understood and deeply respected the value of scholarship, especially scholarship gained in the older, ^{eastern} ~~ivy-league~~ universities. He knew he needed to preserve the devotion of Drake's early faculty, while adding to this already select group people better trained in scholarship than he had been.

Bell drew his faculty from such institutions as Amherst, Dartmouth, Grinnell, from the Universities of Chicago, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, Vanderbilt and Yale, from the State Universities of California, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the Universities of Scotland, England, Germany, Austria and France. Many were highly trained, but they always placed teaching before research.

With perpetual demands for enlargement -- new buildings, new equipment, and new teachers -- came the pressing need for more, always more money. It was largely through President Bell's personality that money was obtained for increased endowment. He personally visited the presidents of institutions, the heads of departments, members of the Board of Trustees, and concerned alumni. All the while the pressures of his job were building within him, taxing his strength. President Bell bore the burden of unceasing pressure, and the stress began to show.

The tide of optimism turned ~~was~~ the country geared up for the first World War. In January, 1913, the American Medical Association reduced Drake's Medical College to second rank in its classification, largely because of inadequate hospital ^{facilities} ~~service~~. Students rallied, protested, and even raised money, but all in vain. Drake was faced with three options: raise from \$1 to \$3 million to build a University hospital, accept the lower status, or close.

The medical faculty recommended the latter, ~~automatically, the Dental~~
~~College shared the same fate.~~ Commencement in June was the last for
the Medical College. All records were transferred to the University
of Iowa School of Medicine, giving Drake graduates a second alumni
connection. The Medical Building at 406 Center Street was sold.
Much later, in 1954 when Veterans Memorial Auditorium was built, the
building was torn down.

Added to this keen disappointment was the alarming problem of a moneyless treasury. Earlier in 1913 Drake had joined the Men in Millions Movement, a private money-raising campaign to benefit the Disciples of Christ Church. As the most prominent Disciples educational institution, Drake was to receive \$400,000 after raising \$100,000 and after clearing its debts, amounting to \$230,000, on or before March 1, 1914.

By heroic efforts the debt was cleared in time. But World War I broke out that summer and Drake had not received the benefits promised. Since it had pledged not to engage in separate solicitations while the Men in Millions canvas was going on, the University faced a state of helplessness from which there was no escape.

Coupled with these problems, there was continuing disenchantment from people who could not accept the changed relationship between the University and the church. The University had been founded by hard-working, dedicated men who had given their lives to assure a better future, a future based on simplicity, rationality and understanding. Severing these traditional ties was profoundly distressing for many.

Then came the final straw. The faculty President Bell had worked so hard to build turned against him. It began with problems in the Bible College.

Ambrose Dudley Veatch, professor of Old Testament, received a short note of dismissal personally delivered by President Bell. Professor Veatch decided it was because his teaching was disturbing. After inquiring into the matter, Professor Veatch discovered there was truly opposition to his teaching, but there was also a great deal of support.

This controversy came at a time when biblical scholarship was highly unpopular. Like the controversy over teaching evolution, popular opinion dictated procedure. Popular opinion on this heated issue held that only the Bible as dogma should be taught in the classroom. Teaching the Bible as history, literature, or mythology was downright heretical.

The faculty supported Professor Veatch, perceiving the underlying question to be one of academic freedom. Only a few years earlier in 1910 Professor Sheppard, one of the ~~most~~ ^{est} hard working founding fathers, had been induced to resign for a similar reason.

Professor Veatch presented his request for reinstatement based primarily on assurances given to him by President Bell before his dismissal that his tenure was safe against charges of improper teaching. He also wrote the Carnegie Foundation, explaining apparent sectarian bias in this newly non-sectarian university.

Ambrose Veatch was reinstated on February 15, 1916, but the faculty and administration had been torn apart by the quarrel. Strain and tension mounted on campus. President Bell called a meeting of 15 veteran faculty, asking them for suggestions in improving relations between the faculty, Trustees and President. The committee submitted a proposal, but its suggestions were ignored.

A year later, the faculty openly and loudly rebelled. The evidence, leveled sharply at President Bell, involved mishandling University policy and procedure. The Board was in a difficult position. It was facing burdensome problems of University debt, ~~in addition to genuine~~ ^{of} faculty grievance. President Bell was under terrific strain. The faculty was in financial difficulty, since its salaries had been lowered that fall; the situation worsened a month later when salaries were reduced one-third to help meet expenses. While President Bell was in

New York trying to secure money, his regent in charge of the University (John L. Griffith, former athletic director) further antagonized hostilities. Faculty salaries were finally restored by retroactive decision.

Tired and broken, President Bell asked for a years leave of absence to regain his health. The Board adjourned its meeting without acting on Bell's petition. On April 16, 1918, President Bell resigned, utterly broken in spirit. He retired to live in California where he died in 1927.

It is obvious in retrospect that President Bell bore the brunt of burdens due to intensive growth and development during the first half of his administration. It must be remembered that his accomplishments were many. During President Bell's administration there was a net increase in assets from \$300,000 to \$1,493,000. Endowment increased from \$184,664 to more than \$880,000.

Student life during this controversial era was characterized by unreasonable restrictions. Although the administration no longer assumed young men carried bowie knives in their boots, it did assume responsibility for student morality. Students were discouraged from attending the Idle Hour, a nearby movie theater, because it detracted from serious study. *(encouraged immoral behavior.)* Dances and card parties were prohibited unless chaperoned.

In a move of rare flexibility, the Board decided to recognize fraternities and sororities in 1909 as long as they were called social clubs. (Such groups had existed underground for quite some time). Hazing was forbidden, as were formal initiations and Greek Lettering. Clubs under cryptic names flourished. There was the Etsis Club, organized as early as 1907, which afterward used the English letters ETS as a halfway stage between the social club and the Greek letter sorority, Epsilon Tau Sigma. In the spirit of the time there was the feminine

Why Club and its antiphonal associate, the Idono Club. The men's clubs were inclined to take such names as the Golden Skill^u, the Gauge and Gavel, and the Sword and Balance Clubs. In any case, the transition from social club to fraternity was easy and legal. Unable to repress them any longer, the Board finally permitted local fraternities and sororities to become national affiliates in 1920.

Instead of developing their own recreation, students were encouraged to attend University sponsored events which included a freshman-sophomore pushball game every fall (an effort to channel youthful energy and natural rivalry); a spring festival, complete with maypole and queen, and a barbecue-circus in celebration of the first homecoming in 1912. Many such events were planned by the Men's Union, a group of students dedicated to furthering the spirit of unity and to increasing a sense of responsibility toward one another and toward the university.

Before the medical school's demise in 1913, rivalry between the medical students and the law students accounted for a good share of campus pranks. Competition between the schools was keen and, during each school's annual convocation, the opposing school tried to interfere in the other's service as much as possible. One year on Law School Day two livers flew out of the balcony landing beside the governor of the state who was making an address at the time. A number of coeds had to be helped to the exits, even though they must have seen their mothers fry similar five-cent beef livers many times. During the medics chapel, law students improvied^{two} upon the plaster statues marking the faculty entrance. Charcoal drawings of serious operations covered the torso of the statue of Diana, and on the statue of the Winged Victory of Samothrace law students had placed the old police-hospital tag -- D.O.A. -- Dead On Arrival.

War quickly shattered the collegiate atmosphere on April 7, 1917. Drake women hurriedly organized Red Cross classes in place of Physical Education, and military training under the auspices of the Iowa National Guard was instituted under campus elms. However, it was soon discovered that this scholarly atmosphere provided little preparation for the realities of war, so Drake men were sent to Fort Snelling, Minnesota for officers training. By the time Armistice Day arrived in November, 1918, 614 Drake students had entered World War I; 18 of them died.

As President Bell left office, student life was changing. The literary societies, once so natural and so enjoyable, seemed strangely old-fashioned. Many students eagerly joined nationally-affiliated organizations, willingly sacrificing their individuality for self-imposed conformity, as was the fashion. After World War I, students were not the same. They were no longer as provincial, neither were they as serious.

Box included in Chapter Six

Bulldogs ... Relays ... and Black Athletes

The coming of John L. Griffith as coach and director of athletics in 1908 rapidly accelerated the athletic program at Drake. The "D" Club was organized that year, and in February Drake joined the Missouri Valley Conference.

When Coach Griffith came to Drake, the teams had been called Ducklings, Drakes, Ganders, even Tigers, since according to the "D" song they were supposed to fight like tigers. But Griffith unknowingly gave Drake sports a new image. He frequently brought his two pet bulldogs to practice where they roamed at random over the field. When one of the students decided to bring the dogs to a game, the sight of them tagging after Griffith prompted a sports reporter for the Register (and Leader) to dub the team the Bulldogs. The appellation stuck. The "D" song was changed.

Although coach for all athletics, Griffith's lasting work was in the area of track and field. He decided to sponsor a unique track meet in April, 1910 to spark interest within the community. A gala carnival was planned with events including Drake athletes, a Sunday School league, city grade schools, the University literary societies and Drake freshmen, as well as athletes from the Earlham Academy and Simpson, Des Moines and Highland Park colleges. But a belated winter blizzard hit Des Moines that day, virtually ruining the festivities. Less than 100 faithful boosters cheered for victory while they stood shivering around hastily built bonfires.

The next year, the Relays Carnival retained some local interest, while also inviting all Missouri Valley universities and all Iowa

colleges. On April 22, 1911, 15 competing schools, 300 runners, and 78 teams were entered. It was a beautiful spring day; the Relays were an enormous success, a tradition was begun.

Drake University was a pioneer in promoting black athletes. Instead of being excluded from sports, blacks were encouraged to participate. But Southern schools were not as liberally-minded. Whenever Drake teams traveled to Missouri to play, black teammates would have to sit the game out.

As before, finances continued to be a problem for the University. Money from the Men in Millstone movement was finally received, but it was still necessary to borrow in order to meet the deficit of 1914-1915, President Helges' first year. The greatest financial drive in Drake's early history took place in March, 1920 when three camels, loaned by the circus wintering near Des Moines, headed a parade downtown with students riding the hump. Following the camels were floats exhibiting Drake's missionary outreach into other countries. Response from the people of Des Moines was overwhelming. \$400,000 was raised in four days.

Professor Daniel Michelson, nationally-known astronomer and discoverer of Marschall's Comet, was a dominant figure during the 1920's. The telescope General Drake had given the University in 1894 had become an integral part of the professor's personality, but the old tower in the Science Building was becoming less and less suitable. Not only did the telescope have to be moved but the stars during the winter, but

Chapter Seven

Arthur Holmes, 1918 - 1922

A Period of Instability

The Board of Trustees moved quickly in finding a successor to President Bell, and on September 1, 1918, Arthur Holmes was on campus ready to assume the responsibilities. With the end of the war -- the external world war as well as the University's own hostilities -- both conservatives and liberals welcomed Holmes as a messenger of peace. President Holmes was a trained psychologist, educated at Hiram College in Ohio and the University of Pennsylvania. Before accepting the Drake appointment, he had been dean of the general faculty at Pennsylvania State College, as well as pastor of a number of Disciples churches.

As before, finances continued to be a problem for the University. Money from the Men in Millions movement was finally received, but it was still necessary to borrow in order to meet the deficit of 1918 - 1919, President Holmes' first year. The greatest financial drive in Drake's early history took place in March, 1920 when three camels, loaned by the circus wintering near Des Moines, headed a parade downtown with students riding the humps. Following the camels were floats exhibiting Drake's missionary outreach into other countries. Response from the people of Des Moines was overwhelming -- over \$400,000 was raised in four days.

Professor Daniel Morehouse, nationally-known astronomer and discoverer of Morehouse Comet, was a dominant ^{campus} figure during the 1920's. The telescope General Drake had given the University in 1894 had become an integral part of the professor's personality, but the old tower in the Science Building was becoming less and less useable. Not only did industrial smoke blur the skies during the winter, but

as a Drake alum recalled, "Through the telescope of the old Science Building the planet Venus used to behave as one would expect Venus to behave. Everytime a streetcar passed, her outlines were as shaky as Gypsy Rose Lee's." So in 1920, in grateful recognition of the charismatic professor, the city of Des Moines provided a site and an observatory in Waveland Park.

In 1921 tuition was raised to \$180 a year. Enrollment was up, and with the exception of dormitory space, there were enough buildings on campus to handle needs. All might have been well had it not been for growing dissatisfaction with President Holmes. Discontent must have been fairly widespread on campus, for both Edward C. Lytton, business manager, and Robert L. Finch, alumni secretary, resigned almost simultaneously in February, 1921. They returned, however, after apparently receiving sufficient reassurances.

The nature of the difficulty lay in Holmes' interpretation of his role as president. His breadth of view seems to have bordered on ambiguity. He proposed ruthless changes in the faculty, and his suggestions for changes in the registrar's office endangered the permanency and availability of records. Thankfully, few of his suggestions resulted in permanent development.

On top of these administrative blunders, Holmes was personally unnerving. He would often startle his listeners by insulting their intelligence or activities. Unfortunately for the President, some trustees had been deeply offended and they carried the issue to a decision. On May 30, 1922, President Holmes and his Vice President Frederick O. Norton, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, were given technical leaves with pay for a year. Holmes returned to the classroom, teaching first in Pennsylvania, then in the School of Religion at Butler University in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Chapter Eight

Daniel Walter Morehouse, 1922 - 1941

The Roaring Twenties and the Depressing Thirties

When President Holmes left office in 1922, the entire campus was in turmoil. For 20 years the university had grown too rapidly for its policy of management to acquire stability. Confidence was shaken. The University plainly needed a restoration of hopeful assurance. Drake's Board of Trustees did not have to look far to find the right man to succeed Holmes. He was waiting quietly on campus where, for 26 years, he had been steadily working his way up through the ranks.

Professor Daniel Walter Morehouse turned out to be just the right man the University needed. Born in Mankato, Minnesota in 1876, Morehouse enrolled as a student at Drake in 1896, becoming a campus football hero on the champion^{ship} squad of 1898, the famous team that lifted the University out of provincial status into statewide and regional athletic prominence. After graduating from Drake in 1900, he joined the faculty as apprentice professor of physics and astronomy. He later earned a graduate degree from the University of Chicago, and a Ph.D. degree from the University of California where he gained international distinction in 1908 as an astronomer and discoverer of an unusual comet.

Returning to the Drake faculty, Professor Morehouse acquired commanding influence in the civic life of Des Moines, as well as within the University itself. Both students and faculty admired him. Perhaps his most famous student ^{was} ~~is~~ Dr. Seth B. Nicholson, a 1912 graduate who later became the world famous solar astronomer who discovered four of the 12 moons of Jupiter.

When John W. Griffith resigned as Dean of Men in 1918 amid the controversy surrounding President Bell, Professor Morehouse stepped into the job, thus stabilizing administrative positions after Drake's bitter internal crisis. When Frederick Norton, ^{vice president of the} ~~dean of the College of~~ ^{University} ~~Liberal Arts~~, was given technical leave along with President Holmes, the Board asked Professor Morehouse to assume the deanship. Considering the circumstances, Morehouse declined.

So when the Board was actively searching for a successor to Arthur Holmes, Professor Morehouse headed the list of possibilities. Being both a scientist and an influential churchman, Morehouse was able to quell much of the distrust that had troubled the University for years. He was personally interested in the welfare of the University, and his interests touched those of others who were similarly concerned.

Professor Morehouse was appointed Acting President of Drake University in 1922. A year later, on November 1, 1923, he was formally inaugurated as President. That weekend the University celebrated the greatest Homecoming of its history, including dedication of the 1920 gateway at the southeast corner of campus, a Homecoming banquet, a student parade downtown with decorated floats, a barbeque on Saturday noon, the traditional football game with Ames (which Drake won 21-0), and the traditional theatre affair on Saturday night at the Orpheum with the relaxed football teams facing each other from choice boxes. The gala occasion was a romantic symbol of the more confident spirit sweeping across this once-disillusioned campus.

Des Moines, Iowa was typical of America in the 1920's -- it was the jazz age, the age of the flapper, the Charleston, and bootleg liquor. So what if you couldn't get a drink in a bar; you could always go to a speakeasy. There was plenty of money and plenty of

jobs. Prosperity was everywhere. People were optimistic.

Throughout the country there was universal trust that a new level of economic stability had been reached which safely permitted buying on credit. This ill-fated optimism crept into Drake's conservative economic policy. Plans were begun for more campus expansion, bolstered by the fact that, for the first time in the University's history, a fiscal year (1923-24) had been completed without a deficit. Construction of a women's dormitory was once again postponed, this time in favor of building a much larger stadium and comparable fieldhouse. With ex-athlete Morehouse at the helm, the administration was confident that athletic events would draw enough paid attendance to cover operational expenses, as well as meet the financial obligations incurred in construction.

The Drake Stadium Corporation was formed in conjunction with the Greater Des Moines Committee to raise money and hold the mortgage on the new building. This method of financing gave the project a distinctly public character. On October 10, 1925, the 18,000-seat Stadium was formally opened. The Fieldhouse for indoor sports, seating 4,000, was dedicated in January, 1927. It met all the student requirements, except that of a swimming pool, a luxury for which both young men and women longed. Drake women inherited the older gymnasium which subsequently became known as Women's Gym, replacing the original name of Alumni Hall.

With these rather pretentious additions, football became a priority at Drake. In 1925 a new pep club, the Growlers, was organized to stimulate Bulldog energy. In 1928 a 48,000-watt lighting system was installed in the Stadium and night games were proudly advertised. The Drake-Simpson game in Drake Stadium was hailed as the first night game west of the Mississippi River. (Little historic attention is given to the first actual night game played in downtown Des Moines in 1900

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To promote attendance and thus pay the Stadium debt, the Bulldogs were scheduled to play many formidable football powerhouses -- teams like the Universities of Kansas and Minnesota, and University of Pittsburgh, Navy, Notre Dame and UCLA, in addition to three Iowa teams -- Simpson, Grinnell and Ames. In 1927, for example, Drake played the University of Pittsburgh who went on to lose the Rose Bowl game by one point. Another game played in Drake Stadium that year was against Notre Dame, a perennial champion coached by Knute Rocken. Drake finished the 1927 season by beating UCLA 25 to 6, largely due to the efforts of Dick Nesbitt, a third string fullback who later played for the Chicago Bears.

Ossie solem coached the Bulldogs during this big league football era. His teams were good, but they were no match for such rugged opposition. Publicity, valuable experience and favorable financial guaranty at the box office were the main reasons for such tough scheduling. The biggest home attendance ^{of the era} was in the fall of 1930 when the Stadium was packed for the Drake-Grinnell game. In 1929 a Drake home game was moved to Soldiers Field in Chicago in order to accommodate the crowd of 50,000 who watched Notre Dame beat Drake 19 to 7. In 1930 Drake played Oregon in the first night game ever held in Soldiers Field. But all in all, the crowds were not as large as expected.

Drake students were sent out in advance to publicize these games, an effort characteristic of President Morehouse's aggressively-

spirited administration. It was recognized that a familiar name and a friendly attitude went a long way toward promoting the University. Such promotion prompted the University to send the Drake Band on tour of Europe during the summer of 1930. In 1928 President Morehouse himself contributed to the University's growing distinction by receiving the annual Community Award sponsored by the Des Moines Daily Tribune.

Scholarship continued to play an important role in the academic community. Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest national fraternity honoring scholarship, formally opened its Gamma chapter at Drake in May, 1923. The University was further distinguished by the appointment of Professor Alfred Pearson to be Minister to Poland in 1924. And in 1926 the third Rhodes Scholar was selected from the University. Creation of the Graduate Council in 1928 further enhanced opportunities for professional study. In 1936 the Council evolved into the Graduate School offering six degrees.

Publications on campus withstood considerable change in 1926 when the department of journalism was moved to the College of Liberal Arts from the College of Commerce and finance. Consequently, a Board of Publications was established to supplant student election of editors and officers of other campus publications. Even with this control, the editor of the Delphic stood a pretty good chance of being expelled from school each year, usually for editorial bohemianism. The Delphic continued to be the main source of campus news, even though at one time Capri^{ce}, a new campus publication, undercut the Delphic considerably. In January, 1929, under the direction of Professor George Gallup, the Delphic ventured into a broader field than it had previously attempted to cover. It became the Des Moines Tribune and Delphic, a sort of pilot city-journal for budding

Journalists
newspapermen. It has since returned to the pattern of college journalism under the title Drake Times-Delphic.

Foolscap appeared briefly in 1927. It was a sophisticated literary magazine written by several talented students, including Donald MacRae (who later wrote the Houghton-Mifflin Prize Novel of 1941), Hugh Duncan (who became a cult figure in Europe for his sociological literature), and William Warden (World War II correspondent for Saturday Evening Post). Though not a student, Frank Eyerly (later editor of the Des Moines Register and Tribune) also wrote for the publication.

Unusual, dexterous minds like these elevated the intellectual atmosphere of the campus during the twenties. Literary students found a mentor in MacKinley Kantor^r, author of Spirit Lake and Andersonville, who lived on a farm near Ankenyⁿ while writing for the Des Moines Daily Tribune. Kantor was a frequent visitor to the Drake campus and to English classes held on the third floor of University Christian Church. Ambitious theatre students hobnobbed with handsome matinee idol Ralph Bellamy whose traveling stock company was based in downtown Des Moines. Jack Bailey, who later became host of the radio and television series "Queen for a Day," was a Drake student from Hampton, Iowa who received an early professional boost from Bellamy.

Though the general level of student brilliance was high, students were still concerned about the usual things: grades and dates. Tests were all essay in order to accurately gauge a student's knowledge, and classroom attire was formal -- suits and ties for the men, dresses and heels for the women. Debaters wore tuxedos for their debates, as did officials at track meets. According to campus rumor, one professor -- Lewis Worthington Smith, professor of English -- gave lower grades to students who wore letter sweaters and otherwise acted in a casual manner.

Americans in the 1920's were less sinridden and more self-indulgent than they had been before. The general mood of the country was hedonistic, the ideal was living for the moment. Omar Khayyam's quatrains took the Drake campus by storm and every fraternity and sorority possessed a well-thumbed volume of Edna St. Vincent Millay's poetry -- impassioned verses like "What lips my lips have kissed, and where, and why, I have forgotten," ~~and what arms have lain under my head till morning.~~ And, "My candle burns at both ends; It will not last the night."

Student life reflected the exhilarating rebelliousness of the young and the radical who led the demand for social change. As a result, student pranks were often wild and sometimes violent. ^{den}Lynden ^{hived}wood Hoffman was ~~brought in~~ as Dean of the College of Commerce and Finance to quell the many disturbances erupting on campus after World War I. It seems a gang of ruffians who fought with Pancho Villa on the Mexican border were prone to grade school devilry, like climbing out of windows, barricading classrooms, and hanging their professors in effigy from chandeliers.

While young radicals rebelled against their Victorian inheritance, conservatives at Drake worked to preserve traditions which knitted ~~a~~ the community together. The first annual Tradition Day was celebrated in September, 1924 with a special convocation and a march to the Stadium to welcome incoming freshmen. In 1926 the First Annual Cap Day re-introduced beanies, stocking caps, and straw hats as traditional headgear for freshmen. The old oaken bucket and the prized Rock Island engine bell were traditional football trophies going to the winners of the Drake-Grinnell and the Drake-Ames games respectively. ^{ut} ~~Bx~~, by and large, the University was growing up. Most efforts to revive old patterns failed. Students had already decided between

literary societies and fraternities, between push ball and rush week and the decision was irrevocable. The 1930 stereotype of the goldfish-gobbling collegian replaced that of the serious literati.

Like other universities at the time, Drake did not accommodate change very well. Smoking was forbidden on campus and straight-laced professors frowned on social drinking. Sometimes a student's admittance to Phi Beta Kappa hinged on rumored morality.

The character of Drake's Board of Trustees began to change in the twenties as more leaders from within the community were appointed. Their interest made Drake less and less a solicitor for support and more and more a participant in the building of a well-balanced community.

However, despite economic optimism, finances continued to plague the University. Drake never did have much endowment, a situation that became a serious problem when the University was notified that, in order to retain its membership in the North Central Association, the University had to increase its endowment by early 1927. President Morehouse turned to the General Education Foundation for help, receiving a promise of \$150,000 on the condition that the University raise \$350,000 by December 1, 1928. In trying to raise this money, University officials quickly discovered they were handicapped by obligations held over from the Men in Millions movement, as well as from the Drake Stadium Corporation which had not realized any measurable returns from the athletic program. Since money was extremely difficult to raise, the General Education Board generously granted the University a time extension. In spite of the financial depression in 1929, the University did raise the money and the General Education Foundation paid Drake the promised amount in 1930. Drake University thus successfully survived both the over stimulating psychology of the twenties and the depressing financial collapse of 1929.

The stock market crash of 1929, which wiped out the hopes and the savings of all but a few, only served as the first act of a drama that was to last for more than a decade. By the early thirties, hundreds of banks were failing and tens of thousands of businesses were going bankrupt. Millions of Americans ^{ate in} frequented soup kitchens and stood in breadlines as the nation worried about survival.

Despite this gloomy economy, the Board of Trustees and President Morehouse decided to begin construction of the long-delayed women's dormitory. Some of the financing came from the Alumnae Association which had been raising money for years through food concessions at home athletic events.

By 1931 the need for student housing was more apparent than ever. Almost from the beginning University Place furnished housing for students in private homes. The relationship was generally warm and friendly with students enjoying the run of the house. But ownership of the houses changed as time went by and rentals became more a matter of business and less a matter of accommodation. Students found themselves competing for rooms with young people employed in Des Moines who were often preferred by landlords because they were not running in and out all day. Coupled with this, automobiles made students more mobile while the revolution in morality made them more promiscuous. The University began to be acutely aware of the need for supervised housing. The dormitory, once despised as a bad influence, was now eagerly sought.

In June, 1931, the cornerstone was laid as part of the University's 50th anniversary celebration at a site on 28th Street just across from what had long been known as the west campus. Building was scheduled to be completed by September, but due to annoying delays young women were housed in the Hotel Fort Des Moines until November 10 when they

moved into the completed brick building. Named after President Morehouse, the dormitory was the first to be built on campus since the Students' Home was hastily built in 1881.

Another part of Drake's 50th anniversary was the installation of a new bell in the tower of Old Main, replacing the original bell a crack had silenced years before. The new "victory" bell heralded the changing of classes, victories on the football field and in the field house, as well as the annual Skip Day.

Salaries were reduced in the summer of 1931 as the financial depression crowded more and more relentlessly against the University's resources. That autumn the faculty was asked to consider the continuing salary cut as a voluntary contribution to be offset later by a bonus or restoration if income permitted. Enrollment, too, declined as fewer and fewer families could afford the cost of a college education. Times were truly difficult, as everyone across the country felt the deepening of the Great Depression.

In the midst of all this, unexpected gifts gave Drake a spiritual lift. In the fall of 1934 Carl Weeks offered the University his residence, known as Salisbury House, for use as the home of the Fine Arts College. Weeks, a successful Des Moines businessman, connoisseur of art, and member of the Drake Board of Trustees, had modelled Salisbury House after his ancestral home in England. The Tudor mansion was tastefully furnished with carefully selected paintings, statues and other ^(objets d'art) art objects collected from all over the world. The generous gift created quite a stir on campus, but difficulties in transportation and maintenance prevented the Fine Arts College from moving in. Weeks continued to live in his home while means for using it as a college were considered.

Early in 1937 the campus received word of another generous gift --

the Gardner Cowles Foundation was giving the University a new library. Gardner Cowles, Sr. was publisher of the Des Moines Register and Tribune; and he had been a member of the Drake Board of Trustees since 1926.

Since Carnegie Library was still structurally sound, plans were entertained for turning it into a student union, but the need for a new law school was more pressing. For over 30 years the Law School had been housed in Cole Hall, quarters it shared from the first with other colleges. In 1937 it was sharing the building with the College of Commerce and Finance; a partition had been built across the lower hall making the north and south doors available only to students of the appropriate colleges. After first prudently inquiring with the Carnegie Foundation, President Morehouse gave his approval and Carnegie Library became the new home of Drake's Law School. The lintel stone over each entrance was engraved with the word "Law." Meanwhile, students waited a little longer for their union.

Late in 1937 Henry C. Taylor, a former student, gave the University and University Church a carillon that was promptly installed in the church tower. For years it was used to pace the marching graduates across the campus on commencement day.

These gifts helped to allay the threatening uncertainty of the 1930s. But a second world war was beginning to be a very real possibility, and students across the country greeted the dilemma with much apprehension. Peace movements were gathering momentum, and in 1935 and 1936 Drake students were part of a nationwide movement demonstrating for world peace.

Student life in the thirties reflected the seriousness of the times. There were fewer bucolic pranks. Disciplinary problems arose less frequently. Perhaps there was less spontaneity, but there

was no shortage of initiative.

One tradition much mourned in passing was the infamous preacher-lawyer football game, a part of Drake's homecoming weekend almost from the first celebration. It usually began on Thursday in homecoming assembly with one group felicitously insulting, thereby challenging, the other. On one such occasion after the preachers had made their challenge, the lawyers came on stage wearing hip boots and carrying scoop shovels and slop jars. Similarly, when the lawyers eloquently offered their challenge, the preachers tossed pennies at them.

The actual football game, complete with uniforms and referees, took place on Saturday afternoon. It was regular tackle football often played with members of the varsity team. The lawyers usually won because, as one preacher put it, they were more brawny and less brainy. Even though it was all in fun, with notoriously outrageous plays, the game often ended a melee of broken ankles, cracked ribs, smashed noses and broken wrists. Finally, in 1938 President Morehouse called the organizers of the event into his office. He had taken part in the preacher-lawyer game as a member of the preacher fraternity when he was a student. But, he cautioned, the event had gotten too rough. Traditions are great, he explained, and they are important for the University. But a good tradition should die a good^d death. ~~The football game~~
It was put to rest in the fall of 1938.

Preachers and lawyers often got together amiably for debates, an important and well-attended campus activity during most of the University's history. Elocution was an important skill for future lawyers and ministers so, as students, they cut their teeth debating. It was a formal affair, with the debater^s wearing tuxedos and taking the accepted stances and postures. Young ministerial voices and sepulchral tones added to the already pompous atmosphere.

A walk across campus in the 1930s was a walk among professors. They had authority and were respected by students, yet they were not familiar enough to breed contempt. When they found a subject of interest to a student, they offered encouragement and stimulation. In the classroom they maintained exacting standards, ^{requiring} ~~desiring~~ for students to ^{accede} ~~work up~~ to those standards.

Several professors of the era became nationally prominent figures. ^{Milman} ~~Albert~~ Parry was perhaps the most distinguished scholar; he later taught classical studies at Harvard. Herbert Bohlmann, dean of the business college, became chief economist for the Office of Price Administration during World War II. Florence Sprague, instructor of sculpture, was a colleague of famous regionalist painter Grant Wood and taught with him at the Stone City Colony and Art School. George Gallup, who gained distinction as founder of the Gallup Poll and the Institute of Public Opinion at Princeton, headed the journalism department at Drake. But perhaps the most legendary ^{figure} of all was James Fiderlich, ^k ~~professor of drama~~ ^(and director of the Drake theater), who inspired his students with mystical thought and taught them to sense the essence of the character they were portraying. Acting, to Fiderlich, ^k was a religious experience which, when done well, produced an elevation of the human soul.

As a direct result of Fiderlich's teaching and the expert teaching of others in the College of Fine Arts, several students gained professional fame. Eloise Martin, a ^{pe} ~~cuase~~ celebrity during her student days, became a member of the Ziegfeld Follies. Paul Gregory, known locally as Burton Lenhart, organized national and transcontinental tours for such notables as Claude Rains, Charles Laughton and Claudette Colbert. Cloris Leachman, who grew up in Des Moines, became a television and movie actress well remembered for her humorous as well as her dramatic

roles. Entertainer Steve Allen came to Drake on a journalism scholarship; as a fraternity pledge he was often kicked off the piano bench so someone with more musical expertise could play.

The University administration acted cautiously during the years between the world wars. There was no significant change in curriculum, no direct expansion of programs. The normal pattern of operations was judged to be both safe and wise.

As the depression started to ease, a new college was^welcomed to campus, the Des Moines College of Pharmacy. President Morehouse was also determined to build a men's dormitory and, combined with it, a small student union to serve as a gathering place for students. A site was selected immediately north of the regular campus on Carpenter Avenue. When the dormitory, now known as George A. Jewett Student Union, was opened early in 1940, smoking was permitted in the Kennell, the first time in Drake's history that student smoking was permitted on campus.

As the country entered a new decade, changes were taking place everywhere. The war that had broken out in Europe in 1939 was creeping across the Atlantic to America's shores, as it had in 1914. No one could escape sensing the inevitable.

Arresting changes were also taking place on campus. Regular weekly convocations disappeared after January, 1940. The University had truly come a long way since its founding when 15-minute devotional services started each college day. These services were later changed to convocations held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings with the faculty often filling the platform in full academic reg^laia. On one such

occasion in 1931 Robert Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, spoke to a standing-room-only crowd. But after 1940, the Auditorium was filled only on special occasions; its only regular use was for organ practice.

The new decade also brought the passing of the Old Guard faculty appointed by President Hill M. Bell. The early weeks of 1941 were filled with shattering news: on January 21 President Morehouse died after a period of anxious illness; on February 12, E.C. Lytton, business manager since 1919, also died; and on February 22, Jesse C. Caldwell died; he was professor of religion and former dean of the Bible College.

Chapter Nine

Henry Gadd Harmon, 1941 - 1964

Two Decades of Development and Progress

Henry Gadd Harmon was inaugurated as the seventh president of Drake University on October 17, 1941. He was face to face with approaching war. It was a time of great stress and national uncertainty.

One of the youngest college presidents in the country, Harmon had been president of William Woods College in Fulton, Missouri for seven years. He was an educator, the first recipient of a Ph.D. in educational administration from the University of Chicago; and he was a member of the Disciples of Christ Church. His father Andrew Harmon was a Disciples minister and had been president of Cotner College in Lincoln, Nebraska, and Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky.

President Harmon followed an administration that had been stable though severely challenged by both superficial prosperity and deep-seated depression. By 1940 the trustees had come to a few definite decisions. They determined to never again ask for money until the request could be a challenge, not an alarm; until givers could feel they were making an investment in American society, not a gift to charity. These decisions became cardinal principles of the University, and Drake prospered by it.

Harmon's first major act as president was to clarify areas of administrative responsibility. Public relations was separated from business management, and a former associate of the president's was hired as business manager. A full-time counselor was hired to stabilize the selection and admission of new students; prior to this, admissions

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had been handled by deans and faculty in their spare time. In September, 1941, the Des Moines College of Law became a part of Drake's Law School, once again centralizing the teaching of law in Des Moines in one institution.

Then on December 7, 1941, the inevitable occurred -- the Japanese invaded Pearl Harbor. The United States was plunged irreversibly into World War II.

as close to a normal educational pattern as possible
University officials tried to maintain normalcy, but declining enrollment and shrinking faculty necessitated curtailment of all except the essential curricular offerings. By September, 1943, there were only 700 students on campus. The Law School was particularly hard hit; at one time during the war there were only three full-time students.

Contributing to the war effort, the University made contracts with the Women's Army Air Corps and the Army Air Corps Training Crew to provide accommodations and study on campus. Officers of both groups were stationed on campus while detachments came and stayed for short periods of time. Cole Hall, the Women's Gym and Jewett Student Union were turned over to the WACs; Memorial Hall to the Army Air Corps. An atmosphere of haste and urgency prevailed as the WACs were marching under campus elms, and the Army Air Corps men were moving in orderly units from one classroom to another. All the while regular college classes were taking refuge in the few open hours and classrooms left to them.

When the WACs and the Army Air Crew left campus in 1944, the University was a shadow of its former self. As the wartime crisis gradually receded, conscious preparation was made for the ~~antiquated~~ ^{anticipated} deluge of returning students. The positions of dean of men and dean of women were combined into one dean of students, night classes were offered,

and the President moved off campus to a home given to the University by the Cowles family, thereby freeing his former residences on University Avenue.

A \$10 million fund raising campaign was initiated in 1944 to enlarge the campus and provide facilities for several thousand more students. Plans called for ambitious construction, including four classroom buildings and two dormitories, in addition to remodeling present structures, thus tripling the size of the campus. Before the war's end, a new wing was added onto Morehouse dormitory beginning the now evitable expansion.

Knowing peace was imminent, everyone throughout the world waited. Finally, Germany collapsed in May, 1945; Japan followed in August. Peace was restored to a troubled world. World War II marked more than a military victory over Nazi Germany and imperial Japan; the war brought profound and permanent changes in the socioeconomic policies of the American nation. World War II ended America's commitment to a laissez-faire economy. After the war, it was generally agreed among the nation's political leaders that the federal government was responsible for maintaining the economic prosperity and the social well-being of the American people. Perhaps the most important consequence of the war in terms of the quality of postwar American life came in the field of education. Under an unprecedented piece of legislation, millions of Americans were sent to college under the GI Bill of Rights^S.

The driving sound of Stan Kenton's jazz characterized the rest of the forties. Students came back to campus in multitudes. The Drake student body more than doubled between the fall of 1945 and the fall of 1946. In the six year period from 1944 to 1949 there was a gain of 6,104 students, half of whom were veterans. Quite a contrast from the snug little family of slightly less than 2,500 before the war.

Des Moines was a quietly growing town in 1946, so when the campus population exploded, immediate and drastic measures had to be taken to find a place to put them. Jewett residence hall could only house 75 men, and Morehouse accommodated 150 women. A few large houses around campus were converted into dormitories and many students found rooms or apartments in private residences and boarding houses, in addition to fraternity and sorority houses on the fringes of campus. When the WACs moved out of Fort Des Moines on the south edge of the city, students and newer faculty families lived there until the housing pressure eased, although many complained about the 12-mile commuting distance.

But the older, married GI's with wives and babies posed another problem. Drake had never before accommodated large numbers of married students, and there was no place to house them. No place, that is, until someone thought of a trailer camp. Late in 1945 the University secured 178 trailers from the Federal Housing Authority and a substantial village was built on the north part of the grounds still held by the Home for the Aged, but released to the University for use. Married students and their growing families were housed here for nearly a decade.

People went to classes nights, afternoons and Saturdays. To accommodate them, six temporary Air Force barracks were moved from Sioux City in the spring of 1946 to serve as additional offices and classrooms. They were named for the states from which most Drake students came -- Missouri, Iowa, New York, Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota. Erected at different points on or near the campus, they offered an additional ^{61,576}46,000 square feet of necessary space. And University Christian Church once again was pressed into service for classrooms.

For a time the two-block stretch of lawn and elms in front of the old Administration building seemed completely populated with men. About three-quarters of the students were men, many of whom were married. That left a ratio of two bachelors for every single female student on campus. Nearly 1500 additional students were enrolled in the new Drake Community College established in 1946. About half of these were holding full-time jobs during the day while making progress toward their degrees at night.

The veterans, of course, had a profound social and academic influence on the campus. Anxious to make up for lost time, ex-GI's were intent on draining everything they could from school, thus making it difficult for the young undergraduate to keep pace. The new seriousness also had a striking effect on teachers who were inspired by these eager young men, many of whom had already had extensive experience in foreign countries.

When the Korean War erupted in the summer of 1950, Drake men were again called to combat. Enrollment plummeted downward, hitting bottom in the fall of 1951, when only ~~full-time students were~~ enrolled. The University, which was just beginning to adjust to large numbers of students, once again experienced economic hard times. Since Drake is largely tuition supported, severe cutbacks had to be made in faculty, salaries, development, and virtually every other area associated with maintaining a progressive academic environment. For the first time in many years Drake ran a deficit as the budget refused to balance. Enrollment slowly started to creep back up again after the Korean War ended in 1953.

As could be expected, these drastic fluctuations in enrollment kept President Harmon a busy administrator. But he was more than an administrator; he was a builder and a businessman. Throughout

his 23 years as president he was constantly fighting to keep the costs of education down while at the same time adding magnificent modern buildings to the tree-lined campus.

In December, 1946, the property of the Home for the Aged, approximately 10 acres immediately west of campus, was purchased by the University. In 1947 construction was begun on Harvey Ingham Hall of Science and Fitch Hall of Pharmacy. The Gardner Cowles foundation financed the former facility, requesting that it be named for editor Harvey Ingham who played an important role in placing the Des Moines Register and Tribune among the outstanding newspapers of the country. The F.W. Fitch Company, makers of Fitch shampoo, financed the latter facility. Designed by two of the most distinguished architects of the day -- Eliel Saarinen and his son Eero (designer of the St. Louis Gateway Arch) the buildings were located on the south side of Forest Avenue and on either side of 28th Street and were connected by an enclosed passage running over the street. When completed and ready for occupancy in 1949, they were considered to be the two most modern science classroom facilities in the country. A short time later, the old Science Hall was torn down and a marker was placed on the site to identify its location.

Responding to need, attention was continually drawn to dormitories. With the end of World War II, legislation made long-term federal financing available, so the University took advantage of the opportunity. In 1952 construction began on three new dormitories and a main dining hall at a site in an angle formed by 30th Street and Forest Avenue. Plans harmonious with the science buildings were drawn by Eero Saarinen. Crawford Hall (named for a long-time treasurer of the Board of Trustees) and Carpenter Hall (named for Mary Carpenter, the first dean of women) were completed in September, 1953. Hubbell Dining Hall (named for Grover C. Hubbell, Des Moines business leader

and philanthropist) began service as students returned from Christmas vacation. As the second semester opened, Stalnaker Residence (named for Luther Stalnaker, dean of the College of Liberal Arts who died suddenly in 1954) was ready for occupancy. In 1955, Eero Saarinen received the First Honor Award presented by the American Institute of Architects in recognition of the merits of the Drake dormitories and dining hall. In 1957 ^{Residence for Men} Herriott Hall (named for a Drake political science professor) was added to complete the quadrangle residence area overlooking the reflecting pond on which students ice skate^d in the winter.

One other significant building project followed in the series. A special building fund, with contributions from many Midwest churches, had accumulated over the years for a new Bible College. Again the Saarinen talent was sought and again a design consonant with that of the earlier buildings was prepared. Through the generosity of a trustee, Oreon E. Scott, a small chapel with a tetrahedron roof was placed slightly to the north and joined by a connecting shelter to the main building. When Medbury Hall (named for a long-time University chaplain and pastor of University Christian Church) and the Oreon E. Scott Meditation chapel were completed in 1955, the Bible College moved in, changing its name to the Divinity School, thus signifying its character as a graduate school and emphasizing its purpose in the training of ministers. Drake now had eight buildings of the Saarinen design.

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Meanwhile, students walking under Drake elms were knee-deep in the fifties. Some called it an apathetic era characterized by self-congratulatory complacency. Others explained their quietude as more an attitude of thoughtful self-examination which hopefully would develop into mature awareness. Nevertheless, they were soon dubbed "The Silent Generation."

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In 1955, President Harmon created a new vice presidential position -- vice president of academic administration -- to be added to the vice presidential slot he created in 1944 -- vice president of business and finance. With two vice presidents, Harmon now had a small, yet flexible administrative council supplemented by the Deans' Council, the University Senate and the General Faculty.

These were hectic days of Red Herrings, Communist "witch hunts" and other devices seemingly designed for the purpose of pulling the rug out from under the feet of the liberal thinker. While Joseph McCarthy was flushing Communists out of America's woodwork, the Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity at Drake decided it would use the rather bleak situation as an excuse for livening up an otherwise boring Christmas season. Crescent and anvil signs decorated the front of their University Avenue house, mangled bodies lay in the front bushes, and loyalty cards had to be signed before entering the premises. Des Moines residents were naturally quite alarmed; police cars were continually sent to check on "the secret meeting of a threatening party." Thankfully, the Red Scare was fully explained in the Des Moines Register the following morning.

The Silent Generation may have been passive politically, but the campus was never more active socially. Studying was somehow sandwiched in between a round of parties and dances which began when the first students arrived on campus in September and continued until the last bleary-eyed students completed their final exams in May. Many such activities were sponsored by fraternities and sororities, with a few all-University occasions thrown in for good measure. Social events included a myriad of mixers, homecoming (with a queen), parents weekend, kampus knite klub, the spinsters spree, and the bachelor ball (when coeds voted for the most eligible bachelor on campus.) There was Skip Day, with the annual snake dance ritual through downtown Des Moines; Bulldog Tales, a vaudevillian extravaganza highlighted by the crowning of Miss Drake; the campus carnival, complete with contest for the most ugly man on campus; as well as campus contests for the best-dressed girl and the best-dressed man. There was the mid-winter all-University dance with snow queen and snow king, there was the

the Sweetheart Sing on Valentines Day, and there was Greek weekend in the spring. Throughout the year, convocations brought interesting and thought-provoking speakers to campus -- people like Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, Senator Robert Taft, ^{the} and U.S. Secretary of Labor, and the ambassador from Pakistan.

In the 1950's a new twist on an old theme emerged. Pranks have always been a part of college living, and by the mid-fifties campus males all over the country were indulging in panty raids, thus shocking their staid elders considerably. Perhaps the most famous panty raid at Drake occurred shortly after the new dormitories were finished in the spring of 1955. Eager male students crouched behind bushes and lurked under the bridge spanning the reflecting pond. At 10:45 the signal was flashed. The attack was swift. In three minutes the band of raiders paid calls to rooms on the first three floors, carrying away tokens of their bravery. Off-the-cuff inventories disclosed bed sheets, slips and bras. But no panties!

From the ivy-covered walls of the Ivy League colleges to the bare new buildings of old D.U. came the revolution in clothes known as the "Ivy Look." By 1957 the Drake campus was resplendent with students decked out in saddle shoes, bobby sox, crew neck sweaters, buckle-backed trousers, and button-down shirts. Eastern exponents of "The Look," however, may have been astounded at its Midwestern counterpart; wide hand-painted ties with three-piece suits, flourescent green shirts with ivy khakis, and white bucks -- clean.

By the late 1950's campus bohemians endorsed beatnik nihilism and Ferlinghetti verse. Campus groups invited speakers as politically dissimilar as Robert Oppenheimer and William Buckley. Stan Kenton, Red Norvo and Dave Brubeck made jazz the word in fraternity houses. "Tom Dooley," a folk ballad sung by the Kingston Trio, and a new dance, "The Twist," became the rage. This was the generation of the Third Eye, the eve of self-consciousness,

the eye of self-criticism.

When the Ninth Way opened its doors on the corner of 30th and University, students flocked to the dark rooms to absorb the existential atmosphere and to try a cup of espresso. Original poetry flourished and was often read deep within the recesses of the coffee-house. One such poem written by a Drake student was typical of the era; it is entitled "Our Leaders":

"Long-beaked birds peer from the rooftops,
Harbingers of coming destruction,
Silent in their secret knowledge.
Grey and black birds, with scarlet beaks,
Anticipating the impending feast,
Quietly drooling from hunger.
Birds watching with cold silver eyes,
Seeing into reality,
And waiting for the end of man."

It is this generation that is responsible for the infamous water fight in the spring of 1960. It started out a harmless panty raid, but when men from the fire department came to rescue the coeds they opened upon the crowd with their fire hoses. The raiders immediately retali^azed by squirting back with water from dormitory fire extinguishers. A backwards collegiate version of fighting fire with fire ensued. At least two housemothers were "accidentally" doused with water; holes were surreptitiously punched in the fire department hoses, and a fire truck was "stolen" and driven off campus grounds when no one was looking. All the while fair damsels in the dormitory were cheering their knights to victory by throwing panties and bras out their windows. It was a near riot, until police arrived covering the lower floors of Carpenter dorm with a haze of tear gas. Twelve students were charged with several minor offences, including disturbing the peace and assault and battery.

Long-known for its beautiful coeds, the Drake campus was a virtual garden of delight ~~for male spectators~~ during the forties, fifties and

early sixties. Margaret King Priebe, a 1943 Drake graduate, was voted Mrs. America of 1959. In 1956 Carol Morris, a Drake sophomore, won the Miss Iowa, Miss U.S.A. and Miss Universe titles. She attributed her success to wishing on a star and praying. Regardless of international fame, Miss Morris said she would rather be known as a Drake student than anything else in the world. Miss Iowa of 1961, Patricia Whalen, enrolled at Drake the following year. And in 1962 a fine arts sophomore, Joleen Wolf, won the Miss Iowa crown.

The University was further distinguished by its graduates during these two decades. Several business grads became high ranking executives in national, as well as international businesses and corporations. Clark Mollenhoff, a 1944 graduate, won the 1958 Pulitzer Prize for excellence in national reporting, in addition to practically every other award possible in the field of journalism. Sherrill Milnes, a 1957 graduate, became the leading baritone with the Metropolitan Opera in New York City. Perhaps the brightest star in Drake theatre is Joseph Chaikin, a student in 1953 and 1954 who is founder of the Opera Theatre in New York City and author of several hard-hitting experimental theatre productions, winning an Obie in addition to much critical acclaim. Neal Smith, a 1950 law graduate, became a U.S. Congressman. Robert D. Ray, a 1952 grad and a 1954 law graduate, was inaugurated in January, 1969 as governor of Iowa and has since ~~become the only Iowa governor to serve~~^d five consecutive terms.

Artist Karl Mattern is also a Drake graduate. Pianist Louis Weertz won a cash prize at Bulldog Tales in 1951 for playing "I've Got Rhythm"; he is now a prominent composer and entertainer under the name Roger Williams.

In 1959[?] a \$5 million capital funds campaign was started, kicking off what President Harmon called a decade of progress. That same year residence wings were added to the Jewett Student Union. Instead of housing 65 men, Jewett could now accommodate 171. In 1962 Goodwin and Kirk men's residence halls were completed and joined by a series of enclosed overpasses. Together both dormitories provided rooms for 325 men. Kirk Residence was named for Sherman Kirk, a classical scholar and former dean of Drake's Bible College. Goodwin Residence was named for William J. Goodwin, Sr., a former student and chairman of the Board of Trustees. Ross residence for married students was also completed in 1962. Named for Luther Sherman Ross, a 42-year member of the Drake science faculty, the five-story building contained 47 one and two bedroom apartments.

Construction began on E.T. Meredith Memorial Hall in 1963. Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, a highly respected architect well-known for his philosophy of functional simplicity in clean, uncluttered design, was commissioned to design the building. Named for the founder of Meredith Publishing Company, the glass and steel structure was designed to house the School of Journalism, as well as to serve as a multi-purpose classroom building.

Major advancements in academic development were also made during President Harmon's administration. Whenever possible he sought to broaden the academic curriculum and to strengthen scholastic standards. His record includes formation of the Community College in 1946 for late afternoon and evening classes. This later became University College and earned the nickname "The 300-Mile Campus" by virtue of its off-campus offerings in communities throughout the state. In 1948 the Bible College was granted associate membership in the American Association of Theological Schools. The following year, with

recognition of the Commerce College by the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business, every college in the University was accredited by its own accrediting agency.

In 1950 two new departments -- actuarial science and public administration -- were added to the business curriculum. In February, 1951 Drake became one of 62 schools in the nation to be granted an Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) program. In 1962 the School of Journalism was founded, making 10 academic divisions ⁱⁿ at the growing University. A modern language lab was added in 1962, and in 1964 the specialist in education advanced graduate degree was awarded for the first time.

President Harmon died quietly on October 5, 1964. To his immense satisfaction he lived to see his \$5 million capital funds campaign successfully completed. During his last year as president plans were finalized for construction of a major expansion of Cowles Library, ^(as well as further expansion of dormitory facilities)

^(Cowles) The addition, completed after his death, was dedicated in 1967; ^{additions to Goodwin-Kirk residence halls and the ball dining hall were completed in 1966.}

During his 23 years as president of Drake, the physical face of the University changed more than during the tenure of any other president in the University's 100-year history. Thirteen new buildings were constructed and several older ones renovated. Size of the student body more than doubled. Faculty increased from 132 in 1941 to 313 in 1964. The University's annual budget increased from \$2 million to \$4 1/2 million.

Although it was a time of major physical expansion, the Harmon era is ironically remembered as one of constraint and conservatism. Harmon was a deliberate, pain-staking decision maker, ^{who} personally ~~personally~~ approving every requisition while maintaining ^{ed} an austere policy in terms of administration and expenditure. Faculty and staff salaries suffered. Librarians struggled to maintain a desirable level of holdings.

~~and laboratory shelves.~~

From the beginning Harmon maintained the dignity of a president. When asked how a student could cope with the enormity of the problems facing the world in a nuclear age, he referred to a quotation of Plato in answer: "The nation is but the individual writ large." Harmon believed improvement of self to be the requisite of the good citizen, and the good citizen is intelligent, honest, altruistic and tenacious.

Above all, President Harmon was a spiritual leader reared in the rational thinking of the Disciples church. In an address to the International Convention of Christian Churches in 1960, he eloquently expressed the duty of a modern Christian^s:

"The Christian^s of this decade must be persons who believe deeply that what a man thinks and does makes a real difference. The current tendency to merely exist in a theoretical void equal distance between plus and minus is deliberate intellectual and spiritual suicide. To a completely alive person there is no neutrality."

A year before President Harmon died, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated while riding in an open convertible in Dallas, Texas. News of the murder stunned the entire campus. The Times-Delphic office was filled with shocked students and saddened professors watching the AP wire. A spontaneous memorial service was held at University Christian church.

During that same year the University Senate passed an anti-discrimination bill aimed primarily at fraternities and sororities. The long-awaited bill required all campus groups to show in writing that they did not discriminate or deny membership to individuals on the basis of race, creed or nationality. National groups were required to produce an anti-discriminatory letter from their national office. Another bill passed by the Senate in 1963-64 established more liberal hours for Drake coeds. Gone were the days of 10:³00 curfews and a rigid double standard.

Perhaps it was just another phase in the collegiate cycle. Or maybe it was because this generation was a product of three world wars, including the Cold One. Or maybe it was the shock of a martyred, young president. Whatever it was, it had a definite effect on students in the sixties. These young people -- who were raised on little league, the Lone Ranger, no-phonic reading, Dr. Spock, Sigmund Freud, and rock and roll -- were disenchanted with the world they were inheriting. They were angry, ^{fiercely} independent, and determined for their voices to be heard. In the words of folk prophet Bob Dylan, a battle outside was ranging -- the times were indeed a-changin'.

Box included in Chapter Eight

"Our Dear Old White and Blue"

First published in 1925, the Drake Hymn was written by two students in 1911. This is the chorus as it was written by Emma J. Scott and Clifford Bloom:

"With broad and firm foundation
our fathers built for Drake.
With loyal veneration
our way today we take.
To honor high our varsity
in all she strives to do.
May fame and wealth attend her,
our dear old white and blue."

Box included in Chapter Nine

Johnny Bright -- Superstar

The biggest scandal ever to hit Drake sports occurred in the fall of 1952. It involved Johnny Bright, an exceptional athlete of national prominence who twice led the nation in total offense and set an NCAA record. Bright held the distinction of being the first Black to play football in Stillwater when Drake played Oklahoma A&M in 1949, and he was the first Black to play basketball in the Missouri Valley Conference.

During his football career at Drake, Bright established a single season touchdown record of 30 out of the 36 touchdowns scored ^(by Drake) in 1950. He was the first man in Drake history to gain over 1,000 yards rushing and passing in one season. Bright had accumulated the most total offense for a career going into the game with Oklahoma A&M in 1952.

That season the Bulldogs were hot. Through five games they continued to whip teams which, before the season started, were heavily favored. Hopes of Drake fans were soaring higher and higher for a possible undefeated season and an all-American position for Johnny Bright. Saturday afternoon ^(October 20th) at Stillwater, Oklahoma was a perfect football day, clear and crisp. The surprising Bulldogs were fresh from a 26-6 victory over Detroit the week before and Bright was in top shape.

According to players, the Oklahomans' attitude before the game was most hospitable, but in the first seven minutes of play that attitude changed. A 200-pound Aggie tackle, disregarding the movement of the play, three times crashed through the Drake line, laying Bright out with what were called "illegal blocks," but what were actually old-fashioned uppercuts to the jaw. Oklahoma A&M won the game 27 to 14.

John Robinson and Don ^aUlteng of the Des Moines Register won a Pulitzer Prize for their photo sequence showing the assault.

The Missouri Valley athletic conference refused to investigate the assault or to take any action whatsoever, so Drake -- the oldest member -- withdrew from the conference.

They re-entered the Valley in ~~the fall of 1971~~ 1957, but did not resume conference football until 1971. The following season, Coach Jack Wallace directed the Bulldogs ^g to a tie for the conference crown.

Chapter Ten

Paul Frederick Sharp, 1966 - 1971

Living on the Edge of Tomorrow

America in 1965 was vastly different than it had been 10 years earlier. Scientist Robert Oppenheimer insightfully observed:

"One thing that is new is the prevalence of newness, the changing scale and scope of change itself, so that the world alters as we walk in it, so that the years of a man's life measure not some small growth or rearrangement or modification of what he learned in childhood, but a great upheaval."

Of all American institutions, colleges and universities most intensely felt the pressure to change. It was indeed one of the most troublesome and transitional periods in the history of American higher education. Consider these statistics:

* In 1950 only 11% of all college college graduates in America went on to graduate study; in 1965, 25% did so.

* Forty per cent of American colleges and universities were religiously affiliated in 1965, but these schools had only 18% of the total college enrollment. Sixty-nine of these colleges had fewer than 100 students. Inadequate financial support is a partial explanation.

* In 1950, 50% of all students were enrolled in private colleges; in 1965 the private colleges' share was only 33%.

Record enrollments were inundating colleges and universities throughout the nation in the fall of 1965, and Drake was no exception. -- 7,918 full and part-time students enrolled that year. While Drake's Board of Trustees was searching for a successor to President Harmon, an administrative troika composed of Dr. George Huff, former dean and vice president of academic administration; Carl Kasten, vice president of business and finance, and Bill Wallace, the University's development officer, guided the University.

Finally, after a 15-month search, Paul Frederick Sharp was appointed the eighth president of Drake. Dr. Sharp was Chancellor of the University of North Carolina before coming to Drake, and he had been President of Hiram College in Hiram, Ohio for seven years. An American history scholar and professor, Dr. Sharp had been the recipient of a Fullbright Award to Australia, as well as Guggenheim and Ford Fellowships. He and his family were members of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ).

President Sharp was less conservative than President Harmon had been. In fact, in many ways they were opposites. Shortly after Sharp's arrival on campus in March, 1966, a gradual transformation in the educational direction of the University became evident. A 15% increase in the size of the faculty, a 60% increase in expenditures for library volumes, and a major allocation of University funds for faculty research projects were announced.

His inauguration on October 28, 1966, marked the beginning of a new, more aggressive era. In his inaugural address, Dr. Sharp said:

"A university is privileged to live on the edge of tomorrow. This is true because the university reflects the youth of its students and stirs with the vitality of their ideas, their aspirations and their energy ... Changes must and will come to our universities as we fulfill our obligations to destiny. They should always come, however, as a result of reason, reflection and choice or we betray the true spirit of the university. ... The edge of tomorrow is where the excitement is. That is where the university lives."

One of the most significant developments during President Sharp's first year was the involvement of federal support for University programs. At the year's end Drake had already received approval for projects which brought to the University \$728,110 in federal funds. In order to receive the money, Drake was required to invest \$139,712 from University funds. This financed graduate fellowships, senior

apprenticeships, scholarship and loan funds, institutes and workshops. and equipment grants. The University's first computer was installed. Educational media services were expanded, and a closed circuit television system installed. The Pre-Retirement Planning Center was also created with federal monies.

By far the most difficult decision of President Sharp's tenure was the decision to close the Divinity School. An integral part of the University since its founding in 1881, the Divinity School had continually dwindled in enrollment when in 1968 financial exigency forced its closing.

But money was not the entire reason. The Divinity faculty was bitterly divided internally, as well as embroiled in angry conflict with the executive secretary of the Disciples of Christ church. They had forced out one dean, and refused to accept two others President Sharp brought to campus for interviews. In short, the faculty simply was not able to run a smooth operation anymore.

Over the years the character of Drake's Board of Trustees had changed to the point where, in 1968, it reflected business, not religious, interests. For quite some time a few trustees had favored closing the Divinity School. They felt it was an economic liability as well as an embarrassment because it linked the University with the church. In fact, complete secularization of the University came when the Divinity School was closed. From that time on there was no direct, official connection with the Disciples of Christ church. Naturally, this caused much resentment and bitter disappointment among Disciples throughout the state. Many felt the University had let them down, others more strongly felt slapped in the face, and most withdrew their good will as well as their financial support.

Dr. John McCaw, former dean of the school, felt a particularly poignant responsibility. It was he who convinced Harriet Macy,

daughter of one of Drake's founders, to sell the family home so Medbury Hall could be built. In good faith he promised her the site would house a seminary that would educate Christian ministers for decades to come.

Final classes for seminary students were held during the summer of 1968. Medbury Hall became the home of the School for Graduate Studies. All but the three tenured faculty left the University, with those remaining becoming part of the department of religion in the College of Liberal Arts.

In addition to being a decision-maker, President Sharp possessed qualities which made him an excellent fund raiser. He was an outgoing, dynamic man with strong views, contagious enthusiasm, sharp wit and a flare for words. During his volatile, aggressive administration, the most comprehensive building program in the University's history commenced -- the \$36 1/2 million Centennial Development Program. Kick-off was in January, 1969. The plan was to increase Drake's capital investment by 150%, providing for an anticipated enrollment of 8,500 students, ^e before the University celebrated its centennial anniversary in 1981. More than \$6.2 million was raised in less than three years.

Major construction began in 1969 with the \$5 1/2 million Harmon Fine Arts Center. That same year gifts were received to build the American Republic Student Health Center, the Dial Center for Computer Sciences, Olmsted Center and Cartwright Hall.

Academic progress during President Sharp's tenure included the faculty sabbatical leave program (1966); the Washington Semester Program (1969), a cooperative arrangement with American University in Washington, D.C., enabling students to spend a semester studying American government in action; the junior year abroad program (1969),

allowing students to study in Europe under the auspices of the Università di Venezia; the Master of Business Administration and the Doctor of Jurisprudence degrees were initiated; ⁽¹⁹⁶⁸⁾ other graduate programs improved, and plans were completed for initiating the Doctor of Education and the Doctor of Arts in English degrees.

Administrative changes began with increased faculty salaries. (Tuition also increased.) The Drake faculty was strengthened in number and quality. The library collection grew from 200,000 to over 320,000 volumes. Reorganization of the administrative hierarchy resulted in the addition of associate and assistant deans in most colleges and the creation of two new vice presidential positions -- one in development and one in student life -- making a team of four vice presidents working with the president.

Internal university change was perhaps inevitable during the apocalyptic sixties. These were years filled with turbulence and violence erupting in cities and on college campuses throughout the nation. Almost overnight the hootenanny and folk music mood evolved into an era of body paint, peace symbols and flower power. One professor said the new crop of students was brighter than ever, but it was also more arrogant, cynical, disrespectful, ungrateful and intense. Much campus resentment was directed toward the military-industrial "establishment" and toward the prolonged "immoral" war in Vietnam.

The Drake campus, like other parts of the country, was sharply divided over the issue of the war. A rebellious counter-culture flourished, as it did elsewhere, although at Drake (a traditionally conservative campus) it did not take much to be classified a wierdo. Yet the young were not all rebellious. Many, in fact, retained confidence in the "system" and its norms -- these were typically members of the Greek system who were still enjoying the rah-rah sociality of the fifties. Many of the traditionally conservative athletes

and campus jocks, viewed the counter-culture as a portrait of civilization's ruin. With intermittent hostilities between these three groups, an "Us versus Them" atmosphere pervaded under Drake elms, leaving some students painfully confused and contradictory. In these days it was not unusual to find a student dressed in an ivy league button-down shirt, farmer's overalls, French beret, and Roman beard -- all at once.

Like their counterparts in Berkeley, Boulder and Madison, Drake hippies meant to build alternatives to the straight, establishment world. Against the hostile, competitive, capitalistic values of bourgeois America, they posed their own faith in nonviolence, love and community. Wherever they went they drew attention to themselves with outrageous antics, like wearing gas masks in a crowd, selling carnations on street corners, or boldly sitting beside a "Keep Off the Grass" sign, playing guitars and singing war protest tunes. Their deviance was tolerated, often applauded.

Drake hippies had their own sporadically published newspaper; their own radio station, KFMR which aired the latest from such exotic rock groups as Jefferson Airplane, Quicksilver Messenger Service and Country Joe and the Fish; and their own hangout, The Snack Bar below Hubbell Dining Hall, where campus bohemians gathered to play cards, feed the juke box, eat cheese sandwiches and drink malted milks while discussing the nature of reality. The counter-culture movement at Drake prospered through the use of rudimentary communications mechanisms -- a bullhorn, a mimeograph machine, the perennial soapbox, and graffiti.

Politically radical, hippies led the movement for social change. Although Drake was certainly far more tranquil than many universities across the nation, it was the scene of demonstrations involving more than 500 students protesting vociferously for more student participa-

tion in engineering their academic lives ... it set the stage for tent city on the front lawn, culminating in a student takeover of Old Main .. and it provided the backdrop for local participation in national moratoriums against the war. In 1969, during "A Day for Peace," doves and hawks, young and old, students and faculty talked of peace and did not go to class. With candles burning in the rain, they marched to the Capitol further dramatizing their spiritual communion of involvement and commitment. After the invasion of Cambodia and the Kent State killings, Hubbell Field was the site of a giant bonfire where a bizarre, carnival-like atmosphere prevailed. Marijuana was openly passed among the ^ocrowd amid speeches, chanting and much shaking of fists. In the fall of 1969, a heated debate ensued in the University Senate over a resolution in favor of sending a telegram to President Richard Nixon calling for an end to the Vietnam War. Finally, a special meeting was called, the issue came to a roll call voice vote ~~61-1~~ and passed 29 to 28.

All in all, the general disposition of Drake students and faculty was firmly aimed at keeping the University open and non-violent. Ironically, after much of the national disorder was over, Drake experienced its only terrorism. In the early morning hours of June 29, 1970, a dynamite blast caused extensive damage to Harvey Ingham Hall of Science. Two laboratory rooms were heavily damaged, but structural damage was minimal and there were no personal injuries. Since similar incidents were occurring around Des Moines and in other midwestern cities at the time, law enforcement authorities concluded that the bombing was not due to student unrest.

Perhaps the Drake campus was comparatively quiet during the sixties because President Sharp made it a point to listen to students

and to act on their concerns. He was very proud of his good rapport with students, and he encouraged such camaraderie among students and faculty, students and staff. He created the position of vice president of student life primarily to strengthen the University's relationship with its students. The objective was not to calm dissent, but to discover the roots of the problems and to mutually resolve them.

Largely through these efforts, Drake was one of the first universities in the nation to allow students to become voting members of the University Senate and to allow student participation on senatorial committees. The civil rights movement influenced the hiring of a minority student advisor in 1969. Just before the job market tightened, the Career Planning and Placement Office began its operation. New College was formed, offering students a chance to ^{study in} ~~learn~~ non-traditional ^{areas} subjects. And the pass-fail grading system was started.

Truly a time of questioning, the apocalyptic sixties produced major changes in student life. After several years of debate, six organizations bowed out of the float business in 1968; only three floats decorated the Relays parade that year. In 1969 a new policy allowed female visitation in men's dorms during certain hours on weekends. The Revitalization Corps was started that year to provide free assistance to community service organizations in Des Moines. In 1971 a new queen was added; she was Miss Black Drake. That same year, all house decorations were eliminated from the homecoming celebration and money previously spent on them was donated to charity. Also in 1971 a group of women students cooperated with the Times-Delphic in planning a symposium on birth control.

On June 18, 1971, Dr. Sharp resigned as president of Drake to accept the presidency of the University of Oklahoma. Through careful planning, Drake was able to grow during the five years of his admin-

istration. Full-time faculty increased from 221 in 1965 to 329 in 1972. Enrollment, which declined at many colleges in the United States, increased at Drake, culminating in January, 1972 with 5,495 full-time students. The University budget more than doubled, growing from \$8,273,000 in 1966 to \$17,175,000 in 1970-71. However, much of this rapid growth was sustained by increasing tuition and room and board fees.

In President Sharp's own words, his tenure at Drake was a period of experimentation bringing about much-needed revision in student life and the inclusion of students in the University's government. Its marked improvement in facilities, begun in 1969, is evident throughout the campus today. President Sharp came to Drake with an inner desire to be a truly innovative University leader, and he was.

Box included in Chapter Ten

"Here We Go Bulldogs"

The 1969 basketball season was a glorious one. The Bulldogs, victorious in the regional tourney, traveled to Louisville, Kentucky where the four greatest teams in the nation vied for the national title. In the first round, Drake drew UCLA and came within an eyelash of upsetting that great basketball king and Lew Alcindor, losing 85-82. Drake then defeated the North Carolina Tar Heels 104-84 to win third place in the NCAA tourney. As expected, UCLA won coveted first place. That year Drake's Maury John was named "Coach of the Year" by the U.S. Basketball Writers Association.

Always at a height disadvantage, the miraculous team (composed of Willie McCarter, Gary Zeller, Rick Wanamaker, Garry Odom, Al Williams, Dolph Pulliam and Don Draper) astounded fans with their fantastic speed and leaping ability. ~~Curt Gowdy, sportscaster for~~
^{BC}
~~NCA news, said the Drake Bulldogs were "The most underrated team in~~
~~the NCAA."~~

Chapter Eleven

Wilbur C. Miller, 1971² to the present
Preparing for the Second Century

Again, an administrative committee guided the University while the Board of Trustees searched for a new president. This time the interim committee included four vice presidents -- Carl Kasten, vice president of business and finance; Hoke Smith, vice president of academic affairs; Orin Dahl, vice president of development; and Don Adams, vice president of student life -- as well as David Kruidenier, chairman of the Board of Trustees.

On July 1, 1971², Dr. Wilbur C. Miller, an eminent psychologist and Des Moines native, assumed duties as the ninth president of the University. Miller came from the University of Denver where he had been vice chancellor of academic affairs and dean of the faculty. Although not a Disciple, President Miller's educational philosophy reflects that of the early Disciples church. He believes that a university should be committed to the vigorous search for truth. This search requires objectivity. It emphasizes rational discourse. It is tolerant of dissenting opinion. It respects the human personality and cherishes those conditions ^{fostering} ~~that~~ lead to the realization of potential. President Miller believes that a university has three functions -- it should store knowledge, develop new knowledge, and apply this knowledge to improving society and to liberating it from its problems.

The ^{appointment} inauguration of Drake's ninth president coincided with the grand opening of the \$6.1 million Harmon Fine Arts Center, ushering in a year-long festival of the arts featuring appearances on campus by national and international performers and authorities in the arts.

The Harmon Fine Arts Center was the first major building to be completed in the Centennial Development Program, a program that had since been toned down from President Sharp's original plan. Other buildings soon followed: Olmsted Center, the new student union, was completed in the summer of 1974; Olin Hall of Biological Science was completed in May, 1975; Cartwright Hall, new home of Drake's burgeoning Law School, was completed in April, 1976. When the old law school, Carnegie Hall, was being remodeled into a law library, a stained glass skylight was uncovered which, along with traditional fixtures, now serves to remind law students of Drake's 100 year heritage.

Other changes were also taking place in the physical appearance of the campus. In 1973 the University acquired Farley's grocery store, the only neighborhood supermarket, which began its operation on Forest Avenue in 1930 as a fruit stand. When Iowa Hall was razed so Olmsted Center could be built, several activities of the art department were relocated in Farley's and in the old Blue Willow Cafe up the street. Another building, The Point, now outdated as a student center since the completion of Olmsted Center, became the Center for Teacher Education. The Kennell, former student coffee shop in the basement of Jewett, became the faculty lounge. The old reflecting pond was emptied; most offices in frame houses were eliminated; and the English department was consolidated in Howard Hall. In 1979 curbs were smoothed, railings added, ramps built and other aids to the handicapped ~~installed on campus~~ in order to meet new federal requirements, but without the aid of federal funds.

One dream that has not been realized is the construction of a new home for the College of Business Administration, now located in Cole Hall, a facility much too small to house the growing college. Originally a part of the Centennial Development Program, plans for a new building had to be pushed aside when the old women's gym was

closed in 1975 due to structural faults. Eventual razing of the gym necessitated a new recreational center for students, and in the ^{December,} fall of 1977, the new \$2.5 million Hill M. Bell Center, erected across from the fieldhouse, finally gave students the swimming pool for which generations had longed -- the first pool in the University's 100-year history.

The ^{college} administrator at the turn of the decade became largely preoccupied with maintaining a balanced budget, doing away with what yesterday were thought to be educational necessities but now thought to be inessential frills. The heyday of automatic support for physical growth was disappearing, the federal government was cutting back its funding, loans for building were drying up, and enrollment was stabilizing and would soon begin its decline. The period of rapid growth was over. It was now time to re-evaluate what modern education was all about and to design a new set of requirements for the educated person.

Since the job market was tight and getting tighter, students were seeking an education that would help them get a job. Similarly, employers expected colleges to play a major role in preparing students for the marketplace. To fulfill these desires, it was decided at Drake to blend a liberal education with professional programs which serve to benefit society. In this new age of American corporate organization and technology, liberal arts students ^{realized they} may enjoy a period of insulation, but they eventually have to find niches for themselves in offices or laboratories.

The curriculum was thus changed and revised. ^{Strong} ^{much in demand} Programs ^{proven} successful were kept, others less successful were discarded, and several additions were made. In the College of Education, the bachelors degree in human services was developed and opportunities for graduate study were extended to include the master of science in adult education,

the master of science in learning disabilities, and the specialist in sciences degree in school psychology. The College of Business Administration added a new major, computer information systems management; a new master of science degree in accounting was added, and a combined pharmacy/master of business administration program ~~was~~ developed. A degree unique to the Midwest, the new bachelor of music in jazz, was offered in the College of Fine Arts. And a number of new masters degrees were developed in such areas as mass communications, general studies, and vocational rehabilitation.

Although enrollment was declining in every other area (due to a declining birth rate, as well as the fact that more students were choosing vocational training instead of college), enrollment was increasing in Drake's College for Continuing Education. As a result, part-time students became the new majority in higher education. In 1972, 57.5[%] ~~per-cent~~ of the University's students were part-time while only 42.5[%] ~~per-cent~~ were full^{time}. In striving to meet the needs of this new majority, Drake became one of the only universities in the United States where students could earn their bachelor's degrees exclusively in night classes.

Professors at the turn of the decade realized that the proverbial pastures were no greener elsewhere, their mobility was limited and, reluctantly, some learned to live within new economic restraints. Students for the most part had fallen back into many of the traditional attitudes of finding a job, seeking personal recognition and accommodating themselves to the corporate "system." Fewer students planned to go on to graduate study (a decline from 34% in 1970 to 24% in 1975), while the percentage planning further study in law or medicine increased from 27% in 1970 to 37% in 1975.

A cultural renaissance of sorts found its way to the Drake campus

in the seventies. Hilary Masters, novelist and son of poet Edgar Lee Masters, became writer-in-residence. Dizzy Gillespie and Buddy Rich performed during Drake's annual Jazz Spectacular in 1973. The Nikolais Dance Theater, an abstract multi-media theatre group, performed on campus. Black poet Gwendolyn Brooks read from her work. Drake's own Brattleboro Boogie-Woogie Band and Blues Ensemble (a combo of students who could not play well, yet wanted to), wooed their way into the hearts of many with such numbers as "The Too Fat Polka" and "Hold Me, Thrill Me." In 1974 a student group formed the Expanded Eye which brought foreign films, avant garde American films and special film festivals to campus. Another film group, The Bozos, specialized in off-beat humor, showing such films as "Catch 22," Woody Allen and Marx Brothers movies, and the best of the Annual New York Erotic Film Festival.

A host of controversial speakers were also brought to campus. Students heard Daniel Elsberg and Dick Gregory speak in 1974. William Kunstler, militant Chicago Seven defense attorney, told students that the impeachment of President Nixon was not feasible. Philip Berrigan, former Catholic priest and widely known peace activist, told students to "Nurse your beliefs and back them up with your life." Vice President Spiro Agnew spoke before a polite, restrained crowd in 1972 while demonstrators stood in silent protest. Noted economist John Kenneth Galbraith spoke about the nation's inflated monetary situation. And Julian Bond, black member of the Georgia legislature, urged students not to let their social awareness of the sixties deteriorate into student apathy of the seventies.

But deteriorate it did. Student apathy cut a wide swath in student participation ^(in the seventies). The homecoming queen was eliminated in 1973, as well as Miss Black Drake. Few mourned their passing. Skip Day was discarded in 1979 and replaced with a four-day weeked, called

Fall Break, in October. Fraternity rush was down 20 pledges in 1979; sorority rush was down 30. A small magazine replaced the traditional Quax in 1976, but that was better than ~~1977 and 1978~~ ^(the two following years) when there was no Quax at all (for the first time since 1900).

Students still got enthusiastic about some ~~things~~ ^(activities though.). In 1974 beer was permitted in the Kennell (now students drink beer in Olmsted's Rathskeller). The number of students participating in the 51 intra-mural sports on campus rose at the rate of about 200 a year in the late seventies.

As always some students enthusiastically promoted campus caprice. In 1974 Drake succeeded in making the headlines in many midwestern newspapers by rallying around the national streaking craze. That spring, hundreds of campus and community voyeurs roamed the streets following a handful of hearty souls clad only in hats, sneakers, bathrobes and grins. Cries of "Streak! Streak!" pierced the nippy air as rounds of applause coaxed the runners on their triumphant way. Drake students produced many streaking innovations that spring -- one lone motorcycle stalker, hand-in-hand male and female stalkers, ~~stalkers sitting on car windshields~~, 50-yard dashes down Forest Avenue. The crowd loved it. Even the police seemed to have fun.

As one student aptly surmised, "It's like eating goldfish, only colder."

Perhaps the most profound change in student life in ^{Drake's entire} ~~the~~ history

~~of education~~ began in 1971-72 when coed dormitories were permitted with women on some floors and men on others. To satisfy traditionalists, Jewett remained a dormitory for men, and Morehouse remained all women. The next year, curfews for women were eliminated. In 1973, 24-hour visitation on weekends was permitted in Carpenter Hall. Now 24-hour visitation is the practice in all dorms. A proposal advocating 24-hour visitation all week is currently being debated in the University Senate.

While students were enjoying the freedom of the seventies, President Miller was busily preparing for the 1980s. Annual fund raising was reinstituted with an emphasis on voluntary giving. With a careful eye on declining enrollment, the president worked hard to improve admissions and retention^S programs. In a decade screaming for tolerance, President Miller was proud of the fact that he did not receive one justified complaint regarding academic freedom. During these eight years Drake exemplified the liberal university which permitted the coexistence of controversial attitudes and lifestyles.

President Miller is an entirely different personality than Dr. Sharp had been. Where Sharp was outgoing and demonstrative, Miller is low-key and a listener. He is a psychologist. Personal relationships are important to him. He recognizes the value of open, honest communication and makes himself available to students and faculty so such communication can take place. He often lunches with students in Hubbell Dining Hall and entertains campus leaders in his home.

It is this active, personal concern for others that characterizes President Miller's tenure. It is his desire that such concern become the future goal of a Drake University education. He sees, in the next few years, a university which helps the individual more than it has in the past, a university where rational decisions are made out of a genuine concern for mankind and society.

The immediate challenges facing Drake University as it enters its second century are challenges of austerity and retrenchment. Drake, like most colleges and universities throughout the nation, has been hard-hit by spiraling inflation. Coupled with this, declining high school enrollments are intensifying the competition for students.

Nationwide, a drop of 26% in the traditional 18 to 21 year-old group is expected by 1982. That decline is even greater in Iowa. Because of this, Drake must compete with Iowa's three state universities

(which charge lower tuition because they are tax supported) for fewer and fewer students. Drake went from an enrollment of 5,250 in the early seventies to a low of less than 4,500 full-time students. The College of Education was particularly hard-hit; its enrollment dropped about half. The College of Fine Arts also experienced a severe decrease in enrollment. Over the past few years this decline represents a loss of about \$3 1/2 million for the University.

At the same time, burgeoning energy costs have placed additional strains on the budget. Since the economic crisis resulting from the Korean War, the University has operated on a balanced budget -- it doesn't spend more than it takes in. This was reasonably feasible until energy costs began to skyrocket in 1974, caused primarily by action of the OPEC nations to raise the price of oil. Inflation is now in double digit numbers and is a major national problem. While energy costs were beginning to soar, the University was completing several major buildings, totaling an addition of 355,000 gross square feet, so its energy costs rose dramatically not only because of the price of fuel but also because of extra space. In 1974 Drake's energy costs averaged \$300,000 a year. By the early 1980s it is expected to reach a million dollars annually.

In this inflationary economy, many families think Drake is too expensive for their budgets. They do not realize that 40% to 50% of the students attending the University have financial aid. One of the University's immediate goals is to inform people of its commitment to meet the financial need of every student qualified to attend the University.

It is a hard time economically, but those involved with the University's well-being are studying methods to insure the proper environment for fulfilling its educational role and mission. All income items have been reviewed, including short term investments and endowment income, to take advantage of today's higher interest rates. On the other hand, expenditures have been reduced. Vacated faculty and staff positions are not being filled in an attempt to increase the overall student-faculty ratio from about 17 to one to 20 to one. President Miller has appointed a faculty review committee to advise him in program and staff reduction.

Drake University will be far stronger in the 1980s because of planned belt-tightening now. ~~A sense of mission has returned under campus elms.~~ Everyone who cares for the University is working together for future austerity.

Can Drake withstand the trying times ahead? The answer may be found in Drake's past. It is now 100 years old. It survived the depression of the 1890's; it survived the first world war and the depression of the 1930's; it survived the second world war, which cut enrollment in half, and the Korean conflict which cut enrollment in half again. A strong institution deals with ^{its} the problems and sees to it that problems are overcome.

As Drake begins its second century of existence, its mission is to deal with the problems. The University must continue to adjust while its enrollment stabilizes, to confront fiscal realities vigorously and successfully, and to curtail further proliferation and diffusion of the academic enterprise. Change will not be made for change's sake. As the University looks to the future it envisions no dramatic changes in curriculum, no surprising additions to major divisions and services, and no spectacular growth in size or complexity.

The immediate future poses two critical challenges: improving admissions and improving endowment. The physical plant, which is now serving 4,490 full-time students, would function beautifully at 6,000. At present tuition rates, the difference means about \$7 million for the University.

(Insufficient money has always been the number one problem throughout Drake's history.)
Endowment must also improve. Traditionally, Drake has been dependent upon

tuition for survival -- a dependency which weakens the University when enrollment

drops. To fully realize its future, Drake must improve its endowment for that is the foundation of security. Generation of endowment funds, however, is more difficult to realize than capital monies. Yet, endowment is just as vital to ~~the~~ ^{survival} institution. A capital fund effort stressing the need for improvement of endowment along with the completion of capital needs is now a needed priority.

Drake University now dwells between emotions -- the anxiety caused by a threat to survival and the joy of celebrating its 100th year.

Box included in Chapter ^{Eleven} ~~Ten~~

Women Advance Athletically

The decade of the seventies saw women advancing in positions traditionally held by men. Kathryn Graf became the first female ^{ent} study body president in 1974; Dr. Carol Guardo, a psychologist from the University of Denver, became the first female dean at Drake -- she heads the College of Liberal Arts; and Janet Johnson, Drake law professor, became the first female judge to sit on the Iowa Court of Appeals. Reflecting this trend, college women throughout the country were becoming more involved in sports.

At Drake, women's athletics officially began in 1974 with the appointment of a women's athletic director and the establishment of a women's intercollegiate athletic department. Six sports were offered initially: track, basketball, volleyball, gymnastics, tennis and golf. Gymnastics and golf have since been dropped; cross country was added in 1979. Scholarships for women are given in all offered sports.

Drake women have been most successful in tennis and basketball. They won the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) tennis championship three years in a row -- 1975, 1976 and 1977. In 1977-78 and 1978-79 they advanced to national basketball tournaments after winning the AIAW state championships.

Several Drake women have gained national distinction in athletics. Anita Ayers placed in the top 50 in the AIAW national cross country championships in 1977. That year a Drake coed, Barb Johnston, and her father won the national father-daughter tennis doubles title at Forest Hills. Basketball coach Carol Baumgarten coached the USA women's team that visited Russia in 1979. Also in 1979, basketball player

Steph Bingham became the first Drake woman to be drafted by the pros -- she signed with the Chicago Hustle.

Chapter Twelve

In Search of Vision

After many hopes and many dreams, after much sweat and physical toil, Drake University admitted its first students in the fall of 1881. It was only 16 years after the Civil War and only 18 years after the Gettysburg Address in which President Lincoln reminded the American people that this nation was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

While the founders of Drake College sought to establish an institution on a broad, liberal, nonsectarian basis, their chief purpose was spiritual education. They were men of intense devotion to the principles of truth and righteousness and to the church which they believed embodied the Kingdom of Heaven on earth. The founders of Drake University, with their inspiring vision, were forging a path into the uncertain future, a path marked by common sense, simplicity, and understanding.

The century of Drake University's existence covers the most revolutionary and rapidly accelerating technological era in the history of mankind. Throughout this turbulent time Drake has continued to maintain the critical balance of tension so necessary between its fiscal resources, its academic potential and its social and human commitments. While it has developed a tradition of attempting only what it can realistically attain, it has been able to create and sustain a milieu in which its faculty can teach freely and where students can learn to realize their full intellectual potential.

~~George Carpenter would no doubt feel at home on today's campus,~~
~~100 years after he and his colleagues first journeyed to the then~~

Drake University is a community composed of businesspeople striving to see that the educational process proceeds smoothly. It is a faculty committed to the examined life, to the historical values and ambitions of humanity, to the skills necessary to live in today's interrelated and technological society, and to the value of developing a humane life within society. The Drake community is students, thinking people ⁱⁿtransition, moving from discovering what they are not, to what they can be. Students whose values and world outlook are in transition because professors, other students and ^dacademic pursuits have aroused in them the desire for thinking, examination and commitment. The University confronts these students with the necessity of choice -- the choice between the Mass Man or the Thoughtful Man. The University community serves to bring students to the realization that life should be a continuous quest for knowledge.

And the University community is made up of alumni, people who once walked under campus elms and whose lives bear the indelible impression of the Drake experience. Edward Scribner Ames, former professor of philosophy at the University of Chicago and famed American philosopher, was one of Drake's grateful alumni; he received his A.B. degree from Drake in 1889 and his A.M. ^ddegree two years later. While at the University of Chicago, Ames penned the following words:

"Upon reflection, I have come to think that my idea of God is analogous to my idea of my Alma Mater. She is a benign and gracious being toward whom I cherish deep gratitude for her nurture and her continuing good will and affection. She received me in my tender years and led me through wonderful ways of learning and happy comradeships of youth. She is not a mere imaginary being, but has objective and tangible reality. The thought of her comforts and inspires me, as it may at times rebuke and challenge me. She reminds me of standards to be maintained, and she shares with me, as with all her children, whatever good name or fame she achieves."

Ames realized, as have others, that

~~Most of all,~~ Drake University is an intangible spirit --

the spirit of dedication and of destiny, the spirit of self-reliance grown from a humble beginning when students and ^afaculty put on carpenters' aprons and worked together with saw and hammer building a university in the woods. Drake University is distinguished by this spirit, this personality developed out of the openheartedness of a new country and the convictions of free men. As it was in the beginning, Drake University is more than a place -- it is a ^acommunity, an attitude, a spirit, a deep and abiding concern. While it borrows heavily from tradition, it is at the same time more.

The spirit of Drake University is tied upⁱⁿ the devotion, the dedication, the sacrifices of the people who serve it -- not only those of the present but also those of the past. For from the deep roots of the past comes the challenge to the present to preserve and enhance the trust, the commission, the objectives of the founders.

What were these heartfelt objectives? Drake's founders believed that a creative life is guided by simplicity, rationality and understanding. The University plays an important role in this life because it seeks to arouse in students a sense of wonder

and reverence for the deeper aspects of life. True morality, according to Drake's founders, is a convivial relationship between and among persons and between persons and their environment.

As the young university grew, it sought to develop^o the spiritual and intellectual potentialities of its students by carefully nurturing their curiosity, imagination, dreams and aspirations, ^uhuman decency, and aesthetic sensibilities. Gradually, the Disciples' religious education evolved into a whole^{son} philosophy of life designed to give maturing students a feeling of inner security and brotherhood.

Today, the University faces a new beginning. It must meet its financial obligations while still maintaining its self respect and its status as a university. It must balance its emphasis^s on the intellect with its emphasis on humanity. It must prepare students with vocational skills while still educating the whole person -- heart, mind and soul. As Drake enters its second century, it must get a vision for the future, for where there is no vision the people perish. The nuclear age -- with Hiro^sshima, Three Mile Island and the ending of the fossil fuel age -- should jolt the Drake community into searching again for the meaning of wisdom.

Wisdom is the goal of knowledge. It is the ultimate goal of the university which seeks to enlighten. Throughout its history, the search for wisdom has been the promise of Drake University, and will remain its promise now and in the years to

come as the University seeks to assist people in becoming citizens
of vision and character^{the} who know how to cope with the unanticipated.